THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2 25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed be ond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in he county.

JOB PRINTING.
The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is ver complete, and our J b Printing will compare favora y with that of the large cities. All work done on mand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 19
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 19

Rates of Advertising.

One inch, (twelve lines or 72 equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3M	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
One column	30.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. B. Brickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—D. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Brickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
Count Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Austin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb 19, 1876-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to

JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,

THE BEST IN TOWN,
Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 13, '75—

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

J. B. KNITTLE. W. H. ABBOTT

Important to Farmers.

and everybody in want of

LIME, LUMBER, AND COAL.

We have erected kilns at or near the Paper Mill, on the D. H. & W. R. R. and are now prepared to sell lime at very reasonable prices and of good quality. Orders by the car promptly filled and shipped to any station on the above road.
A full line of LUMBER, of all kinds, dressed or in the rough, Shingles, Lath and bill Timber to which we invite the attention of customers.
Orders received and filled for all kinds of FAMILY COAL.
By strict attention to business we hope to merit a share of public patronage.
KNITTLE & ABBOTT,
9 21, 1876.- Catawissa, Pa.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
sept. 8, '76.-1lm.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27, 74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,73

N. U. FUNK. L. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, 77-1y

C. B. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.6,74

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. july1,'73

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14,'76.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
CMembers of the United States Law Association. ollections made in any part of America or Europe.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, 75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, 75

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8, 75

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county
Oct. 8, '75 W. B. KOONS. Proprietor.

WILLIAM Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Main and West streets, three doors below J. K. Eyer's store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 27, '77-tf

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13 500,000
Lancanshire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,800,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$175,975,000

March 26,'77—y

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the most conservative and reliable American Fire Insurance Companies, would beg leave to offer his services to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, requesting a reasonable share of the public patronage.
W. J. POWELL.
Bloomsburg, July 18, 1876.
Office in Brower's Block.
July 21

J. H. MAIZE'S MAMMOTH GROCERY

contains the largest stock of

TEAS, GROCERIES

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,

Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,

CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

to be found in Columbia county.

A Complete Assortment

always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &c., &c.
☞Orders will receive prompt attention.

PAPER BAGS FOR SALE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

ROLLINS & HOLMES,

have removed to Evans' Block, Main Street.

Extra heavy Tin Wire, also

AWNINGS AND TENTS

of every description manufactured by

Rollins & Holmes.

Galvanized Iron Cornice

designed and manufactured by

Rollins & Holmes.

ARGAND HOT BASE STOVES

the best and most economical in the market.

Rollins & Holmes.

RANGES.

The BARSTOW ELEVATED Oven Range, the LION and EMPRESS Portable Ranges have no equal.

Rollins & Holmes.

STEAM.

Public and private buildings heated by steam. A variety of Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings, constantly on hand.

Rollins & Holmes.

PLUMBING & GAS FITTING

promptly done

Rollins & Holmes.

Feb 1, 77—tf

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his large and elegant stock

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and nauseme

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED,
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected, assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

THE LUNGS

CONSUMPTION.

This distressing and dangerous complaint, and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, hoarseness wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by Dr. "Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—a Premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by Catarrh or inflamation of the mucuous membrane of the air passages, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Hemmorrhage or spitting of blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arise from various causes, a undue physical exertion, plethora, fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.
Its marvelous power not only over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made.
DR SWAYNE graduated at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. S., and was engaged in an active practice for many years, thus guaranteeing that his preparations are prepared upon strictly scientific principles.

Reliable Evidence.

HOME TESTIMONY.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills. I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat, my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your syrup and pills, which immediately began to soothe, comfort and allay the violence of the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am now able to pursue my daily labor. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement will please call on or address me, at the factory.

EDWARD H. HAMSON,
Engineer of Geo. Sweeney's Pottery,
Ridge Road, below Wallace, Phila.

Over 90 years have elapsed, and Mr. Hamson still remains a hearty man to this day—September 30th, 1875.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, Boyertown, Berks Co., Pa., writes: "Your compound syrup of Wild Cherry I esteem very highly; have been selling and recommending it to my patients for many years and it always proves effectacious in obstinate coughs, bronchial and asthmatical affections. It has made some remarkable cures in this section, and I consider it the best remedy with which I am acquainted.
Price $1. SIX bottles for $5. If not sold by your druggist, we will forward half dozen by express, freight paid on receipt of price.
☞Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

LIVER COMPLAINT

That dreaded disease, from which so many persons suffer, is frequently the cause of
HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,
is speedily relieved, and are often permanently cured by

Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

Fevers are often prevented by the use of these Sarsaparilla Pills, as they carry off, through the blood the impurities from which they arise. For costiveness there is nothing so effectual as Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.
They are purely Vegetable, and act specially on the Liver as Blue Mass or Calomel, without any bad results from taking.
Address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. No charge for advice. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Price 25 cents a box; five boxes for $1. Ask your Druggist for them.

Itching Piles

is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration, distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum, particularly at night when undressing or in bed after getting warm. It appears in summer as well as winter, oftentimes shows itself around the private parts, and is not confined to males only, but is quite as frequent that females are sorely afflicted, particularly in times of pregnancy, extending into the vagina, proving distressing almost beyond the powers of endurance. Cases of long standing, pronounced incurable, have been permanently cured by simply applying

Swayne's Ointment,
HOME TESTIMONY.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore. I bought a box of Swayne's Ointment; its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure Swayne's Ointment at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief.

JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
Firm of Rosdel & Christ, Boot and Shoe House, 354 North Second street, Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment

is also a specific for tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, barber's itch, blotches, all scaly, crusty, cutaneous eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents, or six boxes for $1.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. 6th St., Philadelphia.

CATARRH,

SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

Catarrh is an affection of the mucus membrane of the nose, throat, chest, &c., accompanied with dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, weak eyes, watery and inflamed, hacking or coughing, to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, smell and taste are impaired, stopped up feeling in the head, incessant blowing of the nose, and other symptoms are likely to appear very distressing, and no disease is more common, and none less understood by Physicians. Nine-tenths of the cases of offensive breath are occasioned by Catarrh.

"Swayne's Catarrh Remedy"

is a certain and permanent cure, and warranted in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Mailed to any address on the receipt of the price, one dollar, with full directions for use, also a full account of the origin and nature of this distressing complaint. We repeat it: it is beyond all comparison the best remedy for Catarrh ever discovered. Remember! it can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330, North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, with a remittance, as we do not place it in the hands of dealers, the same as we do our other preparations. In writing for our "Catarrh Remedy" please state you saw this advertisement in the "Columbian" Bloomsburg.

Why Dye?

No matter how Gray or Harsh the
Hair may be, it can be restored to its original color and youthful appearance, by using

London Hair Color Restorer.

London	A Remedy to Reinstate	Hair Restorer
London	the Human Hair	Hair Restorer
London	in all its youthful	Hair Restorer
London	color, lustre, softness	Hair Restorer
London	and beauty.	Hair Restorer

All persons who aspire to Beauty

of personal appearance, should not neglect that natural necessity, the hair. By many it has been neglected until it has become thin, gray or entirely fallen off. The London Hair Color Restorer restores natures losses, and imparts a healthy and natural color, thickens the hair, cures dandruff and all itchy, scaly eruptions on the scalp, making it white and clean, and insuring a luxuriant growth of hair in its natural youthful color. Price 75 cents. Principal depot for the U. S., 330, North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
June 23 '76-1y

Poetical.

FROM LAPSTONE TO HEADSTONE.

BY MORDECAI ROBERTS.

My friend the aged coroner's dead,
Called hence by cruel gout;
He whom no other could outpeg,
Has now himself pegged out.

He was a man of note in his parts,
Beloved by young and old;
And though he never sold half his goods,
His goods were oft half-sold.

His was a busy life until
Disease did on him steal;
He hushed his patrons' boots and shoes,
Himself he could not heal.

He loved his art, as well he might,
For in it he surpassed;
When reckoning called him to his toll
His first thought was his last.

Unlike some men I know full well,
Of human kindness stirred
Who trap what other hands have won in
He sewed what others ripped.

But now he's gone, the good old man,
Mankind has lost a friend;
In youth we rapids—crisp in age—
He waxed unto his end.

Peace be his rest! and when around
The Day of Judgment rolls,
As free from flaw may he be found
As ever sewn his soles!

THERE'S MANY A SLIP.

The lovers strolled in Central Park,
As twilight's shades came softly stealing,
When suddenly Augustus Charles
Before the maiden fair was kneeling.

"Arise, my love!" she quickly said,
Her trembling tones true love revealing;
"The passers by will see you, dear!
Try and repress your ardent feeling."

The youth arose, and sadly said;
"For wounds like this there is no healing
I have no tale of love to tell;
I slipped on that banana peeling!"

Miscellaneous.

BURNING TO DEATH IN HIS ARMS.

"It was to meet such difficulties as this that tontines"—— "Bother!"

I wrote the first sitting at my desk, and said the last for Mattie had bounced into the room, run to the back of my chair, and clapped her hands over my eyes, exclaiming:

"Oh, Dick, what a shame! And you promised to come up and dress!"

"I do wish you would not be so childish!" I cried, snatching away her hands. "There is a blot you've made on my manuscript."

Don't be so cross, sir!" she said, laughing as she gave a waltz round the room, making her pretty silk dress whisk over one of the light chairs, which she merrily picked up, and then, coming to my writing table, she took a rose out of a basket of flowers and began to arrange it in her hair.

"I'm not cross," I said coldly, "but engaged in a serious work of a mercantile and monetary nature. You seem to think men ought always to be butterflies."

"No, I don't Dick dear," she cried. "There, will that do?"

She held her head on one side for me to see the creamy rose nestling in her crisp dark hair; but, after a glance at it, I let my eyes fall upon my desk, and went on writing my pamphlet. I saw that she was looking wistfully at me, but I paid no heed and she then came and rested her hands upon my shoulders.

"Are you cross with me, Dick?" she said softly.

"Cross? no!" I jerked out impatiently. "Only I thought I had married a woman and she has turned out to be a child."

There was silence then for a few minutes, only broken by the scratching of my pen. The little hands twitched a little as they lay upon my shoulder, and I very nearly wrote down, instead of "The calculations arrived at by the projectors of tontines"—

"Richard Marlow, how can you be such a disagreeable wretch?" But of course I did not write it—only thought—and then I felt wonderfully disposed to turn round, snatch the little graceful figure to my breast and kiss away the tears that I knew were gathering in her eyes.

Somehow or another though I did not do it—only went on glumly writing—for I was cross, worried and annoyed. I had set myself a task that necessitated constant application, and I was not getting on as I could wish; so, like many more weak-minded individuals of the male sex, instead of asking for the comfort and advice of my wife, I visited my disappointment upon the first weak object at hand, and that object was the lady in question.

"Please, Dick dear, don't be angry with me. I can't help feeling very young and childish, though I am your wife. I do try, oh! so hard to be womanly; but, Dick dear, I'm only eighteen and a half."

"Thirteen and a half, I should say," I said, scornfully, just as if some sour spirit were urging me on to say biting, sarcastic things that I knew would pain the poor girl; but for the life of me I could not help it.

There was no answer—only a little sigh—and the hands were withdrawn.

I went on writing—rubbish that I knew I should have to cancel.

"Had you not better get ready, Dick?" said Mattie softly. "You said you would come when I went up stairs and the Wilsons won't like it if we are late."

"Hang the Wilsons!" I growled.

There was another pause filled up by the scratch, scratch of the noisiest pens I ever used, and another little sigh.

Mattie was standing close behind me but I did not look round, and at last she gently glided to a chair and sat down.

"What are you going to do," I said roughly.

"Only to wait for you, Dick dear," she replied.

"You need not wait. Go on. I shan't come. Say I've a headache—say anything."

"Dick, are you unwell?" she said tenderly as she came behind me once more, and rested her little hand on my shoulder.

"Yes—no. Pray, don't bother! Go on. Perhaps I'll come and fetch you."

There was another pause.

"Dick, dear, I'd rather not go without you," she said meekly, at last.

"And I'd rather you did go without me," I said angrily. "The Wilsons are our best friends and I won't have them slighted."

"Then why not come, Dick dear?" said the little woman, and I could see that she was struggling to keep down her tears.

"Because I've no time for such frivolity. There you've wasted enough of my time already, so go."

Scratch, scratch, scratch, went that exasperating pen, as I went on writing more stuff to cancel, and yet too weak and angry to leave off like a sensible man, run up and change my things, and accompany my little wife to the pleasant social gathering a few doors lower down our road.

She had been looking forward to the visit as a treat. So had I till that gloomy fit came over me; but as I had taken the steps already made, I felt that I could not retreat without looking foolish; so I acted with that usual wisdom displayed by man under such circumstances, and made matters worse.

"Did you hear me say that I wished you to go alone?" I said angrily.

"Yes, yes, Dick dear, I'll go, if you wish," Mattie said very meekly; "but indeed I'd far rather stay at home."

"You are desired to go; you have a rose in your hair," I said, satirically—oh, what poor satire, when it was put there to please me!—"and they expect you; so now go—and enjoy yourself," I added, by way of a sting to my sensible speech.

"I can't enjoy myself, Dick," she said, gently, "unless you come too. Let me stay."

"I desire you to go!" I exclaimed, banging my hand down on the desk.

She looked at me with the great tears standing in her piteous eyes, and then, coming nearer, she bent over me and kissed my forehead.

"Will you come and fetch me, Dick?" she said softly.

"Yes—no—perhaps—I don't know," I said roughly, as I repelled her caresses; and then, looking wistfully at me, she went slowly to the door, glided out and was gone.

That broke the spell, and I started from my seat, but more angry than ever. I was wroth with her now for obeying me so meekly, and I gently opened the door, to hear her call the maid and tell her to accompany her as far as the Wilsons'.

Then I heard them go—heard the girl return, the door close, and I was alone.

Alone? Well, not exactly, for, so to speak, I was having an interview with my angry self, as I felt that I was, asking how I could let a feeling of annoyance act upon my better nature and make me behave as I had to the sweet little girlish being who during the six months we had been married, had never looked at me but with the eyes of love.

"Change your things and go after her," something seemed to say; but I repelled it, threw my writing aside, kicked off my boots snatched my slippers out of the sideboard, thrust the easy-chair in front of the cosy fire, threw myself into it, and then with my feet on the fender, and my hands in my pockets I sat, morose, bitter and uncomfortable, gazing at the glowing embers.

"She had no business to go!" I exclaimed. "She knew I was up all last night, writing that abominable book, and was out of sorts, and ought to have stayed."

Then I reviewed the past half hour, and grew calmer as I leaned back, knowing as I did, and well, that I had forced her to go, poor child, and how miserable she would be.

"She'll forget it amongst all those people," I said bitterly; but I did not believe it, and at last I sat there calling myself ass, idiot, blind, madman, to plant, as I had, the first seeds of what might grow into a very upas-tree of dissension, and blight the whole of our married life.

"Poor little darling!" I said at last; "I'll wait up till she comes home, and then tell her how sorry I am for my folly, and ask her forgiveness."

"But as a man, can I do that?" I said. "Will it not be weak?"

"Never mind," I exclaimed, "I'll do it! Surely, there can be no braver thing to do than own one's self in the wrong. Life's too short to blur it with petty quarrels. And suppose she were taken ill to-night—my darling, whom I love with all my heart? Or suppose she went too near the fire and her dress caught alight? There, how absurd! Thank goodness, she is in silk, and not in one of those fly-away muslins!"

I sat on, musing and musing till suddenly there was a buzz outside of the house, then a rush of feet. I fancied I heard the word "Fire!" repeated again and again, and turning to the window, there was a glow which lighted up the whole place.

I dashed down stairs and out of the door, to find the road thronged, for a house a little lower down was in flames, and, to my horror, I had not taken a dozen steps before I found that it was at our friends' the Wilsons.

There was no engine, but a crowd of excited people, talking eagerly; and just then the fire escape came trundling along the road.

It was quite time, for the house as I reached it was blazing furiously, the flames darting out in long fiery tongues from half the upper windows, while at several there were people crying piteously for help.

I fought my way through the crowd, and tried to run up to the house, but half a dozen officious people held me back, while the men with the fire-escape tried to rear it against the house; but it would not reach because of the garden in front, so that they had to get the wheels of the escape over the iron railings, and this caused great delay.

"Let me go!" I panted to those who held me. "Let me go! Some one—some one in the house."

"You can't do any good, sir," said a policeman roughly. "The escape-men will do all they can."

But I struggled frantically, and got loose, feeling all the while a horrible, despairing sensation, as I knew that my poor darling was one of the shrieking suppliants for help at the upper windows, and that but for my folly I might have saved her.

As I freed myself from those who held me, and ran to the escape, it was to find that the man who had ascended it had just been beaten back by the flames.

"It's no use," he said: "we must try the back."

He was about to drag the machine away, when I heard my name called, "Dick! Dick!" in piteous tones; and as I was once more seized, I shook myself free, rushed up the ladder, with the flames scorching and burning my face, and, panting and breathless, I reached a window where Mattie stood stretching out her hands.

I got astride of the sill, the flames being wafted away from me, and threw my arm round her; but as I did so the ladder gave way, burned through by the flames that gushed furiously from the lower window, and I felt that I must either jump, or try and descend by the staircase.

There was no time for thinking; so I climbed in, lifted Mattie in my arms, feeling her dress crumble in my hands as I touched her, and the horrible odor of burnt hair rose in my nostrils, and saw her wild and blackened face turned to mine.

"Dick, Dick!" she gasped, "save me!" and then she fainted.

Fortunately I was as much at home in the house as in my own, and making for the staircase through the flame and smoke, I reached it in safety; but below me was what seemed to be a fiercely blazing furnace.

I recoiled for a moment, but it was my only hope, and I recalled that the lower floor was as yet untouched by the fire; it was the one beneath me that was blazing so furiously.

So, getting a good tight grip of my treasure, I rushed down the burning stairs, feeling them crackle and give way as I bounded from one to the other.

It was a fiery ordeal; but in a few seconds I was below the flames, and reached it, and fell.

If I could but open it, I knew we were saved. But I was exhausted, and the hot air caught me by the throat and seemed to strangle me. I raised my hand to the lock, but it fell back. I beat feebly at the door, but there was only the roar of flames to answer me; and as I made one more supreme effort, panting and struggling to reach the fastening, I was, as it were, dragged back by the weight of the burden I still clasped to my breast.

It was more than human endurance could dear, and I felt that the end was near; and, to make my sufferings more poignant, Mattie seemed to revive, struggling with me for her life, as she kept repeating my name, and clung to me, till——

"Dick—dear Dick! wake; pray, wake! Are you ill?"

I started up, to find Mattie clinging to me, and clasping her tightly to my heart, a great sob burst from my breast as I kissed her passionately again and again, hardly able to believe my senses.

"Oh, Dick," she panted, "you did frighten me so! I couldn't stay to supper at the Wilsons,' dear; for I could do nothing but think about your sitting here, alone, and cross with me. So—so—so. I was so miserable, Dick, and I slipped away and came home, to find you lying back here, panting and struggling; you wouldn't wake when I shook you. Were you ill?"

"Oh no; not at all," I said, as I kissed her again and again, feeling now for the first time sensible of a smart pain in one foot.

"You've burnt yourself too, Dick; look at your foot,"

It was quite true: the toe of one slipper must have been in contact with the fire; and it was burned completely off.

"But, Dick—dear Dick," she whispered, nestling close to me, "are you very, very angry with your little wife for being such a girl?"

I could not answer, only thank God that my weak fit of folly was past, as I clasped her closer and closer yet.

"Mattie," I whispered at last, in a very husky voice, "can you forgive me for being so weak?"

I could say no more for the hindrance of two soft lips placed upon mine; and while they rested there I made a vow I hope I shall have strength to keep; for real troubles are so many it is folly to invent the false.

At last, when I was free, I took the rose from where it nestled in her hair, and placed it in my pocket book; while, in answer to the inquiring eyes that were bent on mine, I merely said—

"For a memento of a dreadful dream."

By the way, I never finished that pamphlet.

A Russian Romance.

It has often been said that the inventions of the liveliest imagination of romance writers are always surpassed by the reality. The following is a new and curious proof of this saying. An officer of the engineer corps, who has just ar

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, May 18, 1877.

THE WAR.

A special dispatch to the London *Daily Telegraph* says that the Russians met with a terrible defeat last Friday, in their assault on the Turkish lines at Batourm, Asia Minor. The dead and wounded Russians exceed 4,000 in number and they also lost many guns. The engagement lasted eight hours. The dispatch reads as follows:

The Ottoman troops were entrenched in the usual effective manner upon the slopes and ledges of these hills, and upon the advance of the enemy, they opened on his column a terrible and well sustained fire of cannon and musketry, which literally mowed the Russians down in swathes.

They fell by scores and hundreds on the plain before the Turkish position. During their attempts to make way against this fire a body of Turkish horse and foot, taking advantage of a thick forest, broke forth upon the flank of the Russian column and effected great slaughter. The Muscovites being upon ground perfectly open, and having no choice but to fight or fly, in a short time the spot which was the scene of the flank movement became covered with dead and dying Russians. But the enemy quickly brought up reinforcements, and the battle was renewed with much determination. For many hours the efforts of the assailants were desperately maintained, but towards mid-day their artillery fire gradually slackened, and they at length withdrew after suffering very considerable losses.

There is an appearance of authenticity about this, which has been lacking in previous reports of engagements. It purports to be the testimony of an eye witness and may be true. If so, the Russians have, as has been predicted, met with a decided reverse. The situation as regards the other powers remains unchanged.

MR. HAYES' MARSHAL.

Frederick Douglass, the darkey Marshal of the District of Columbia is in trouble. It appears that in a recent lecture in Baltimore he abused the people of Washington in a perfectly regardless style, going so far as to state that an honest man in that city was considered a fool. Douglass alleges that it was only his humorous and playful manner of stating matters, but the people of Washington are justly indignant and petitions are in circulation, signed by residents without regard to politics, asking for his removal. The appointment of Douglass was a mistake. He was mixed up in the Freedmen's Bank swindle and cannot be considered as a friend of the colored people. The Philadelphia *Times* draws his portrait in the following bitter language:

The fact is that Mr. Douglass is in no sense of the word a representative colored man. His dark skin was a god-send to him in more senses than one. He has traded upon it and traveled upon it. His color he carried like a chip on his shoulder, and if there was any hotel clerk foolish enough to knock it off by refusing him a room, he would inquire if he, the clerk, knew, who he, Douglass was, as though the clerk was expected at once to execute an Oriental salaam, or he would retire like *Ancient Pistol*, after eating the unsavory leek, swearing "All hell shall stir for this." His appointment to the place he now holds was intended as a recognition of the colored race, for his constant services to the party have been promptly paid in cash and in commissions which netted him more than any other platform work. And yet we cannot think so lightly of the colored race in this country as not to believe that there are hundreds of colored men who could fill this office with as much dignity and efficiency and much greater regard for good manners.

The committee of the legislature who personally inspected the fishway at Columbia are unanimously of opinion that the contrivance is an utter failure. They do not believe that a shad has ever passed through it or ever can, and they will so report. For years the commissioners have pretended that the fishway was a success, and have made it the basis of fresh appropriations. The abandonment of the fishway will enable the legislature to adopt some practical plan for opening the river for the passage of shad. By co-operating with the officials of the Reading railroad company who own the dam, there is little doubt that something can be done this season to secure proper sluces or fishways. If the company do not choose to repair the dam the fishway is already provided. If they do mend the break it may be done in such a way as to afford passage for the shad by the exercise of engineering skill. The Reading railroad company will find it to their interest to second the wishes of the people in this important matter. The Susquehanna river must be opened.—*Patriot.*

The Permanent International Exhibition was opened in Philadelphia on May 10th, by the President of the United States, in the presence of a vast assemblage. Among the distinguished persons present were Gen. Grant, several members of the Cabinet, Gov. Hartranft, a number of foreign representatives, and officers of the army and navy. The speakers were Clement M. Biddle, Esq., President of International Exhibition, Mr. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, and Hon. Alfred T. Goshorn. Bishop Stevens opened the exercises with prayer, and Bishop Simpson closed them with a benediction. The musical portion included a choral, "Angel of Peace;" the Hallelujah chorus, the "March of the Men of Columbia," and Whittier's Centennial Hymn, all given by a powerful chorus of singers. The number of admissions to the building during the afternoon is estimated at 100,000.

To Our Lady Readers.

Let us tell you what reached our desk this week. A magazine which supplies information on every article a lady or child can wish to wear, from the sole of her feet to the top of her head. Each article is richly illustrated; underneath stands the description with the number of yards it takes to make it: and then comes the price at which you can purchase it. All classes are provided for. The wealthiest and the least wealthy—all can find qualities suited to their means. Interleaved between the Fashion descriptions we find page after page of original reading-matter; not such as overloads so many publications, but bright, suggestive, instructive contributions by our best lady writers, on subjects in which every sensible woman takes pleasure and interest. "The Kitchen," "The House," "The Cultivation of Beauty," "The Education of Children," "The Art of Dress Making," etc., etc.—all are standard articles on standard subjects.

Now, when we say, further, that this magazine, a monster volume of 116 pages, is only the "Spring" number of a publication which costs but 50 cents for a whole year's subscription, our readers will understand why we consider it somewhat remarkable. It is published by Ehrich & Co., Nos. 287 and 289 Eighth Avenue, New York City, the enterprising merchants, who thus meet a great demand of the ladies who live away from the great metropolis, and yet are eager to learn of the vagaries of Fashion and of the price for which these vagaries can be purchased. The accompanying directions, according to which goods should be ordered, are so clear and simple, that a child could thus order its wardrobe. You will not regret subscribing to "Ehrichs' Fashion Quarterly."

Opinion of Hon. William Elwell, Overruling the Motion for a New Trial in the Cases of Hester, Tully and McHugh.

In the Oyer and Terminer of Columbia County.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Hester, Peter McHugh and Patrick Tully. | Rule to show cause why a new trial shall not be granted.

OPINION OF ELWELL, P. J.
MAY 10th, 1877.

We have given to the ten reasons why a new trial should be granted, filed by the counsel for the defendants careful consideration, and proceed to dispose of them in what we deem to be their appropriate order.

The fifth, relates to the jurisdiction of the Court over the offence alleged to have been committed by Patrick Hester. He was charged in the indictment as a principal offender, and the evidence was that he was an accessory before the fact. The murder in question was committed in Columbia county, in pursuance of a conspiracy at Ashland, in Schuylkill county, where, according to the testimony, this defendant advised, counseled and abetted the commission of the crime.

It was testified that in pursuance of the conspiracy Hester accompanied the perpetrators of the deed on their way to meet their victim, and at a point on the road where he left them, gave to one of the party his own pistol to be used upon the occasion, "as a sure" instrument of death.

By the map in evidence it would appear (according to the evidence of the accomplice Kelly) that this was within the county of Columbia. But as this was not specially brought to the notice of the jury, and was not important under the view which the Court took of the law, we do not base our conclusions upon it as an established fact in the cause.

The indictment was framed according to the provisions of the 71st section of the Criminal Code of 30th March, 1860, by which it is declared, that "it shall be sufficient in every indictment for murder to charge that the defendant did feloniously, wilfully and of malice aforethought, kill and murder the deceased."

Section 44 of the same act provides, that, "if any person shall become an accessory before the fact to any felony, * * * such person may be indicted, tried, convicted and punished *in all respects* as if he were a principal felon." This statute is a transcript of that of 11 and 12 Victoria, Chap. 40. Sec. 1, and was intended to remedy the inconvenience of the common law and the practice under the statute of Edward 6, Chap. 24, Sec. 4, reported by the Judges to be in force in this State. 3 Binn. 360, Roberts' Digest, 409.

"An accessory before the fact," says Mr. Archbold, "may be punishable precisely as the principal felon. He may be charged in the indictment with having committed the offence as principal in the first degree; or, he may be indicted as accessory, as for a substantive offence; or, with the principal, at the option of the prosecutor. The indictment is of course in the same form as an ordinary indictment against the principal who actually committed the felony." 1 Archb. Pl. 78.

The Commissioners to revise the Criminal Code in this State say: "The new principle of Section (44) is that which abolishes in felonies the technical distinction now existing between accessories before the fact and principal offenders. It was always the law in regard to misdemeanors, that there are no accessories all being regarded as principals."

One who procures a misdemeanor to be committed is guilty in the county where it is committed by his procuree, although his advice or procurement was elsewhere. Comth. vs. Gelespie 7 S. & R. 469.

The statute has established as a rule of evidence, that an indictment charging the commission of a felony, is supported by proof that the accused was accessory thereto before the fact, and therefore a principal at the fact. This is but an application of the maxim, "what a man does by another he does himself," to the commission of felonies by advice or command. The principle thus adopted is as sound in morals and in law as in the ordinary transactions of life. We hold that under the statute this Court had full jurisdiction in the case.

The seventh reason alleges that Daniel Kelly, admitted by the Court to testify, was an incompetent witness and that his testimony should have been rejected. He had been convicted of a crime in Schuylkill county in 1874, the sentence for which had not expired when he was pardoned by the Governor, reciting as the fact, all that is required by Section 9, Article IV of the Constitution, to authorize him to grant a pardon. It was not competent for the defendants to attack the validity of the pardon by parol or other evidence of what occurred before the Board of Pardons tending to contradict the recitals of the Governor. The validity of a pardon cannot be questioned in this collateral manner, nor at all, except at the instance of the proper officer of the Commonwealth. Comth. vs. Hollowell 8 Wright 219.

The conviction of burglary in 1869, under which Kelly remained in prison until discharged, before the expiration of his sentence by reason of credit for good behavior under the Act of 1861, did not render him incompetent. Inspection of the record shows that the trial, conviction and sentence in that case were in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Schuylkill county. If the trial was in fact in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which under the statute has exclusive jurisdiction of the crime of burglary, and the entry in the Quarter Sessions was a clerical mistake, it might have been corrected by the proper Court; but as presented to us, it was the record of the Quarter Sessions. An exemplified copy was produced under the seal of the Quarter Sessions. We were bound to consider this record as importing absolute verity, and as a consequence to hold that the conviction was void and did not render the witness incompetent.

It was contended by counsels for defendant that because Kelly was an accomplice, and because he was contradicted in points by other witnesses, and his character for truth impeached, that it was the duty of the Court to instruct the jury to reject his testimony. In regard to this position it is enough to say that the credit to be given to a competent witness is a question for the jury and not for the Court. The counsel for the defendants on the argument of their rule say, they have no fault to find with the charge of the Court. By reference thereto it will be seen that the credibility of the witnesses, especially of Kelly, was submitted to the jury with cautionary instructions fully as strong as is warranted by the authorities, or as the defendants had a right to require.

It is contended that the evidence of Kelly was accepted by the jury as true without corroboration. We advised the jury not to convict unless that witness was corroborated in material matters connecting the defendants with the offence. Whether he was corroborated was for the jury to determine; on that subject they had the testimony of S. G. Harris who saw Hester on the morning of the murder with seven or eight men at or near the place where Kelly testifies the conspirators were at that time on their way to meet their victim,—they had the evidence of the time of the arrival of Hester at home that morning corresponding with Kelly's testimony as to the time of his leaving the party for home.

They had evidence as to the number of men at the scene of the murder—corresponding with Kelly's testimony as to the number after Hester and Skiverton had left them on the road,—they had evidence that Hester was at Ashland where Kelly says the plan of the murder was concocted the night before—that Tully and McHugh were absent from their work on the day of the murder,—that on the morning after arrests were made of Donohue and Duffy for this murder, McHugh, Kelly, Tully and others named by Kelly as going to Hester's and informing him of these arrests, were seen by Mr. Morrison going a back way towards and near to Hester's house,—that Hester fled that night and McHugh, Kelly and Tully the next day—that Tully changed his name to Brown and denied being in this part of the country when the murder was committed and that McHugh continued absent until his arrest years afterward.

The jury also had before them the anonymous letter written by Hester from Lasells, Ill., among other things inquiring of his family "if it was suspected what route he had taken"—they had also the evidence of Lewis S. Parr as to admissions by Hester in a conversation with Donohue in the jail—and they have found that the *alibis* set up by all the defendants are false. Without discussing the matter of corroboration further, it is enough to say that there were facts and circumstances testified to by competent, and apparently credible witnesses; which, in material matters corroborate the testimony of Kelly. The evidence on the subject of *alibi* and some other points was contradictory but we cannot say that the jury ought to have disbelieved the witnesses for the Commonwealth.

The second branch of the seventh reason was not pressed by counsel on on the argument; but as it still stands upon the record, and alleges that the Court should have stricken out the evidence of E. R. Ikeler, it is proper to consider it.

On cross-examination Lewis S. Parr, a witness for the Commonwealth stated that he had not, until lately, communicated important facts of which he obtained knowledge in 1869, consisting of admissions of guilt by one of the defendants, while the witness was a police officer having him under his charge for this murder. Mr. Ikeler was admitted to testify that he was District Attorney at that time and that Parr then communicated to him the facts to which he now testifies.

In the case of Comth. vs. Wilson, 1 Grey, 337, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in a case precisely similar in its facts on this point, held the corroborating evidence competent,—a witness for the Commonwealth had testified to important facts against the defendant. On cross-examination he was asked, when he first communicated what he had testified, to which he replied "about six weeks ago." It was permitted to be shown that he had communicated the same facts to other persons, at or about the time of the occurrence, and it was said by Shaw, C. J.: "The rule excluding such testimony is confined to the examination in chief, and does not apply to a case where the other party has sought to impeach the witness on cross examination. The purpose of the cross examination in this particular having been to impeach the witness the evidence is admitted."

And again in the same Court it was *held*, per Bigelow J. that where an attempt is made to impeach the credit of a witness by showing that he had withheld or concealed the fact to which he now testifies, it is competent to show, that the witness at an early day, as soon as a disclosure could reasonably have been made, did disclose the facts to which he has testified. Comth. vs. Jenkins, 10 Grey, 489.

A witness can not be allowed for the purpose of strengthening his testimony on his examination in chief, to state that he had previously communicated to others the same facts, but, if it should become a material fact that the witness declared his knowledge to other persons, such persons may be called to the fact. Daniel & Dushore vs. The Merchants' Insurance Co. 11 Metcalf 199.

So where a witness is contradicted or his character impeached evidence may be given of what he swore on a former trial in order to corroborate his testimony. Henderson vs. Jones 10 S & R 322. Cooke vs. Curtis 8 Harr, & John Md Rep 93. Conneticut vs. Wolf 8 Conn. Rep. 93.

The answer of Parr that he had not communicated the important facts now related by him, laid the ground for an argument that his testimony was fabricated for the purpose of the trial. The evidence of Mr. Ikeler was not permitted for any other purpose than to rebut the inference to be drawn from the failure of the witness to remember his early statement to the District Attorney, and to show that his testimony was not fabricated for the purpose of this trial.

The 6th reason alleges error in the admission of evidence of the existence of the secret order of which the defendants were members. Without this evidence the jury could not have understood the relation between the persons who it was alleged conspired to commit this crime. It was necessary for the purpose of enabling the jury to judge of the truth of the testimony of Daniel Kelly. Without proof of the fact that there were bonds of brotherhood in crime, binding them to secrecy and assistance to each other, it would be almost incredible, that ten persons, met by accident in a public saloon would, all, and at once agree to participate in a proposed robbery and murder. Upon full consideration we are satisfied that no evidence was admitted upon this subject which ought to have been excluded.

The evidence, if believed, established that although in the regular meetings of the Order to which the defendants belonged, crime was not concocted, yet, it was understood and so practiced, the members were bound to obey the command of the superior officer of a division when required to commit crime; and that the signs and pass-words of the order, called "the goods" were but aids in the work of iniquity. So that, while the society in its declared purpose, may be innocent of wrong, there has been engrafted upon it a system of crime. It may therefore be likened to a tree which left to itself would bring forth good fruit, but which engrafted with scions of bitter fruit becomes a different tree; the functions of the original stock being now only to give life and productive power to the wild branches, the whole tree is concemned because of the fruit which it bears.

The evidence on this subject comes within the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Carroll and others decided at Harrisburg on Monday last, since this opinion was written.

The first, second, third and fourth reasons, all relate to the remarks made by Mr. Hughes of Counsel for the Commonwealth in his closing address to the jury.

At the close of the address the Counsel for the prisoners by a writing filed, requested the Court to discharge the jury because of remarks which it was alleged misrepresented the evidence, and were calculated to prejudice the jury against the defendants. We declined to comply with this request; a discharge of the jury at this stage of the case would have been tantamount to an acquittal. Having been once in jeopardy they could not again be placed on trial. Such a proceeding would be without a precedent, and the motion was properly refused.

The subject of granting a new trial on account of remarks by the District Attorney whose closing speech to the jury in a capital case was fully considered in the case of Com'th vs. Twitchell 1 Brew. 592 and Com'th vs. Harlon 3 Brew. 496. In the former Judge Brewster, and in the latter Judge Ludlow says that no case can be found in the books where a new trial has been granted for such a cause in a capital case. Judge Ludlow inquires: "How could it be possible ever to try and successfully convict a prisoner charged with murder if during the trial the Commonwealth's Counsel or even the prisoners, should in the heat of an argument say something which indirectly or by some possibility might affect the prisoners case."

If evidence is misstated or counsel assumes as proved that which can not fairly be inferred from the evidence, and attention is called to it at the time, the Court will always correct the Counsel. If he persists in going outside of a legitimate line of argument, and in misstating facts he may be stopped by the Court, and his conduct of the case in the face of objections may be so flagrant as to justify a new trial. But it can never become the practice to review a speech of several hours duration in order to ascertain if the line of argument was warranted by the evidence, or if some foreign matter had been introduced into the case to the prejudice of the defendant.

It was in evidence that the murder in question was committed by a band of conspirators, all of whom were members of a society usually known by the name of "Mollie Maguire"—that members of that society were known to each other by signs, pass-words and test, called "the goods,"—that members recognized power in the chief officer of a division called "the body master" to order the commission of crime—that members were bound to secrecy and obedience at the peril of evil consequences to themselves if they disregarded these obligations.

In his address Mr. Hughes strongly urged upon the jury the necessity of protecting the community against the perpetrators of crimes by men thus banded together; and to illustrate his argument he referred to the history of Ribbonism in Ireland and to several instances of bands of assassins in this country, and to the terrorism produced by their lawlessness and likened the practices of "the Mollie Maguires" to those of Ribbonmen in Ireland and the lawless bands mentioned as having existed here. He expressly stated to the jury that he did not desire the conviction of the defendants on any other ground than that of guilt of the offence here charged as shown by the evidence in the case.

The counsel for the defendants had read from books, instances in which innocent persons had been convicted of murder upon circumstantial evidence and also upon express but false testimony, for the purpose of causing the jury to be cautious in their conclusions. On the other hand the counsel for the Commonwealth mentioned cases of crimes and convictions similar to that alleged against the defendants for the purpose as we presume of counteracting the effect upon the minds of the jury of the cases read upon the other side, and for the purpose of holding them up to the performance of duty.

We cannot say upon consideration of the able arguments upon both sides that the remarks of the closing counsel were calculated unjustly to excite the fears of the jury. At the very close of the case they were instructed by the Court not to allow their minds to be influenced by the decisions of other cases whether found in the books or stated by counsel, but to be governed solely by the evidence in regard to the particular offence charged in the indictment, and we are not satisfied that they disobeyed these instructions. As the evidence was competent to show the existence of the criminal practices of the society of which the defendants were members it was competent for the counsel to comment upon as having a bearing on the case

The eighth reason is not sustained. The fact stated does not come within the rule of after discovered evidence as held in Com'th. vs. Flanagan 7 W & S 424.

The ninth reason points out no particular cause of complaint, but alleges generally that the conviction is unjust. On the part of the Court we are not conscious of any error whereby injustice was done to the defendants. If on a review to which the defendants are entitled error should be found, most heartily would we rejoice at its correction.

The tests upon an application for a new trial are these:

Was there any evidence to justify the verdict?

Is it clearly against the weight of the testimony?

Is there any reasonable hope that another trial would produce a different result? 1 Brew. Rep. 609.

Applying these tests to the record this verdict ought not to be disturbed.

The tenth reason alleges matter of fact which is not attempted to be sustained by evidence.

The motion for a new trial is therefore overruled.

THE PRISONERS SENTENCED.

On Monday morning, the 14th inst., Court convened at ten o'clock. A rumor had become prevalent on the street that the prisoners would be sentenced during the morning, and the Court House was full of spectators waiting to hear the final doom of three human beings judicially pronounced. Shortly after the ringing of the bell the three Judges entered the Court room and took their seats upon the bench. It was apparent that there was a heavy weight upon their minds, and their solemn and careworn countenances plainly showed that there was a most unpleasant duty before them. Shortly after ten o'clock District Attorney Clark arose and said, "May it please the Court, in the case of Patrick Hester, Peter McHugh, and Patrick Tully I now move for judgment." The Court directed the Sheriff to bring up the prisoners. In a few moments the Sheriff returned, Tully and McHugh shackled together, and Hester alone. Judge Elwell asked each of the prisoners to stand up, and then inquired, "Have either of you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon you?" Patrick Hester replied as follows:

"With due permission of the Court, your Honor, I have a few remarks to make in regard to the testimony against me here. In the first place, Kelly swore against me plotting this crime. I declare before the Court of high Heaven and this honorable Court, and before the world, it is false on my part.

And also in regard to Mr. Parr, the policeman, stating and swearing that I referred to this murder, with his statement of my remarks to Donahue in prison, it is also a falsehood. And in regard to this young man Harris saying he seen me at the toll-gate or thereabouts, I declare it is false. I never plotted or aided the murder of Rea or the robbery of Rea; and I knowed better, that it wasn't pay-day; I knowed pay-day was on Fridays; my business was to be about and see these collieries, when they paid, and collect taxes for individuals. I was collector of taxes in fact. I know very well, your Honor, that they were after me for a long time, and even my horse was shot under me one evening coming home from Mount Carmel; the horse died the next morning. This I declare before the Court of Heaven and this world."

Peter McHugh then said:

"Your Honor, in one part of the testimonon, I believe, and every person can see, is this, that he (and how Kelly could have testified to that!) that he met that Harris. And another thing is Mr. Fetterman contradicted him in his testimony, and so also did Mr. Shuman. The two men that he says that passed the road along where he and his companions was concealed in the bush. Kelly swears that Shuman had a team of mules; Mr. Shuman says that it was a single horse. Mr. Fetterman or Kelly says that one of the party walked up the road and passed by this man that was in the buggy, and Mr. Fetterman contradicts him altogether.

And another thing—for my part I could have brought more testimony here, but I was without money, and I couldn't maintain them here or I couldn't pay their fare here to prove my innocence of that crime. And another thing, Mr. Morris Morrison who contradicted Kelly. He said that it was between seven and eight o'clock that Kelly and his companions (who alluded to me and others passing by the road) met Morrison on the road going towards Hester's house. Kelly said that it was between nine and ten o'clock and Morris Morrison said that it was between seven and eight before he went into his work. And Morris Morrison said that he wasn't within seventy-five yards of us, and Kelly said that he met us on the road, or, at least, that we met him, according to his allusion; and for my part, I claim to be innocent before God and man of the crime.

And Morris Morrison was contradicted at the same time by Mr. Rhoads, the coal operator which I worked for, because he alluded to that he could see us every day through Locust Gap.

So I think it is great injustice, but I suppose my words is nothing.

In the way that the Schuylkill and Carbon county courts—the sensation that they have raised through the coal regions lately—there is a cloud over every person; any person that is claimed to be guilty, it doesn't make any difference who it is that comes before the court for to swear against that man, he is guilty anyhow.

And Kelly's character has been run down here; and if we had only finances to bring more men here from other parts of the country where he has traveled through, we could show here, before the court of justice here, that he is a man that is not fit to be relied upon in one shape or another—that is plain to show here, plain and clear enough.

Therefore, I am innocent of the crime; and if it comes to that, I am ready for death—but I have nothing to die for in that case.

Patrick Tully spoke as follows:

"I have a few remarks to make, but I don't suppose there is any use in making it. For my part, I never had any justice nor any defense in this case. I was arrested on the eleventh of November and brought to Pottsville jail. I had no friends there, not even one—never seen the face of a human being there I knew. I had no counsel, no money to procure counsel. I was brought here, but on the trial I had no counsel here. I had no way to bring counsel or evidence; therefore I had to take whatever the Court gave me. I had no money and the Court didn't even ask on the stand whether we were provided with a defense or not. That is all I have to say. I am innocent of the crime I am convicted for; I know nothing of it."

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Elwell then addressed the prisoners in these solemn words:

"You have been convicted of wilful and deliberate murder, the highest crime known to the law.

The boldness with which the conspiracy to murder Alexander W. Rea was formed and executed has scarcely a parallel in the annals of crime.

On the evening of the 16th of October, 1868, ten persons without pre-concert met in a public saloon, when one of the number stated that the Superintendent of the Coal Ridge Colliery on the next morning would be on his way to the works with money to pay the employees under his charge, and suggested that he be way-laid, robbed and murdered.

This proposition, startling and horrifying as it would be to the mind of any man not schooled in vice, nor accustomed to contemplate the commission of crime was not only received without a murmur of disapproval, but was at once and by all assented to as openly as it had been made. Without delay fire-arms were prepared for each conspirator. During that long night they waited and watched for day. As the morning dawned nine of the band started out to meet the deceased and accomplish their diabolical purpose. On the way one alleged lameness and fell behind. One left saying he would go to his work "to avoid suspicion." These have never been arrested. Another, and according to the testimony, an acknowledged leader in crime, now standing here for judgment, gave his pistol into the hands of one of the party for use upon the occasion, and left with the avowed intention of appearing in another place on business that day.

The remaining six proceeded to the place appointed, and laid in wait for the deceased until he came, and there in the openday, upon a highway where persons were frequently passing, robbed and murdered him.

A jury of twelve honest men, against whom you had no cause to object, after a full and impartial trial, conducted with due regard to all the forms of law, and in which all doubtful questions were ruled in your favor, have found upon their oaths, that the evidence established beyond a reasonable doubt that you three were of that band of conspirators, and are guilty of the great crime charged in the indictment.

Six of your companions in guilt are either dead or are fugitives from justice—one, upon whose testimony, with corroborating facts and circumstances you were convicted is in prison awaiting his trial. All who are living may yet be brought to answer for their crime. Justice has moved with leaden feet in overtaking the perpetrators of this terrible tragedy; but at last it has seized upon you and brought to light an array of facts, from the consequences of which the earnest and able efforts of your counsel could not save you.

You stand here to-day convicted of a violation of the laws of God and man. "Thou shalt not kill," is the command of the Great Law Giver. "Every person convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree, his aiders, abettors and counsellors, shall be sentenced to suffer death," is the inexorable law of this Commonwealth. As the ministers of the law it is made our duty to pronounce that sentence. Its execution may not be long delayed. Be warned therefore to prepare for death, and for that judgment where no secrets are hid.

Repent and confess your sins before God Go not into His presence with a lie upon your lips. Although you, without mercy slew or caused to be slain the lamented Rea yet it is possible you may be forgiven.

Mercy, as well as justice and judgment belong to Him from whom we ask mercy in your behalf at the close of the dread sentence of the law. Seek it from that source. Elsewhere you have no grounds for hope.

At this point the three Judges arose and the sentence of death was pronounced:

The sentence of the law now pronounced by the Court is: "That you, Patrick Hester, the prisoner at the bar, be taken hence to the jail of Columbia county from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution within the walls of said jail or the yard thereof, and that you be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may God have mercy upon your soul."

Peter McHugh and Patrick Tully were then severally sentenced in like manner.

Judge Elwell was almost overcome with emotion, and Judges Shuman and Krickbaum were greatly affected, while strong men wept in all parts of the Court House. Such a scene has never before been witnessed in Columbia county. It was not so exciting, but far more solemn and affecting than the scene at the trial, when the jury came in with a verdict of guilty.

The prisoners did not seem to be greatly agitated; whether their coolness arose from a consciousness of innocence, from a feeling of resignation to the inevitable, through Divine help, or from hardened guilt, we cannot say. They were conducted back to the jail to await the Governor's action.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED!

The "Columbian" Endorsed!

Any additional names will be added on request. Silence now is consent to the iniquity.

TO JOHN HERNER, JOSEPH E. SANDS AND SILAS W. MCHENRY COMMISSIONERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:

The undersigned citizens of said County respectfully represent to your board that they are opposed to the erection of a County Prison upon the scale of expenditure contemplated in the recent proceedings, and are of opinion that the said Prison should be erected upon the lowest available and substantial plan and contract which can be secured for the same, affording sufficient accommodations, and not upon an objectional location at high cost. And in view of the complications and popular dissatisfaction which have arisen over this subject, they request your board to dismiss or suspend proceedings for erecting a prison upon the Wetzel plan involving an expense which will be unreasonable and oppressive.

BLOOMSBURG.

C. B. Brockway,	Eckhart Jacobs,
F. Cooley,	M. S. Williams,
N. U. Funk,	W. M. Reber,
C. R. Buckalew,	S. M. Prentiss,
Robt. R. Little,	Thomas Hawkins,
Chas. G. Barkley,	John S. Phillips,
E. R. Little,	Warren Batain,
Samuel Knorr,	C. M. Drinker,
A. C. Smith,	W. J. Buckalew,
Hervey E. Smith,	M. M. Russell,
John M. Clark,	E. E. Orvis,
R. C. Neal,	F. W. Orvis,
Fras. P. Drinker,	J. J. Brower,
Wm. Hart,	John K. Grotz,
L. N. Moyer,	Jeremiah Welliver,
R. B. Menagh,	A. L. Turner,
David Lowenberg,	Geo. E. Elwell,
B. Frank Zarr,	John Laycock,
M. W. Nuss,	C. M. Christman,
Wm. Neal,	Daniel Morris,
F. P. Billmeyer,	Isaac McBride,
Stephen Pohe,	Rohr McHenry,
Joseph Pohe,	W. H. Abbott,
Geo. W. Sterner,	Stephen Knorr,
Frank Dentler,	Jas. Barton,
B. F. Hartman,	T. B. Hartman,
H. C. Hartman,	S. L. Potter,
T. W. Gunton,	N. Bomboy,
F. Widmyer,	S. Shoemaker,
J. K. Eyer,	John Retuerd,
R. Harris,	James C. Sterner,
H. W. Kahler,	Robert Roan
W H Jacoby,	B F Edgar,
J M Dewitt,	SamuelCreveling,
	Peter J Weaver,

HEMLOCK.

John Appleman,	Chas. Hartman,
Elias Utt,	Joseph Snyder,
C H. Dietrich,	Dennis Pursel,
John Hartman,	W. E. Smith,
T. W. Pursel,	Solomon Barnhart,
Jesse Ohl,	Wm. H. Shoemaker,
Wm. P. Leidy,	J. H. Faust,
F. P. Harris,	Wm. Ohl,
Abraham Stouffer,	John H. Wilson,
John G. Moore,	Wm. P. Shoemaker,
Wm. Girton,	P. A. Stroup,
I. W. Moore,	Wm. M. Hartman,
Hiram Rees,	John Kistler,
H. D. Appleman,	M. A. Moore,
M. Ohl,	Eli Ohl,
John H. Pooley,	Samuel Ohl,
John Betz,	Jacob Harris,
Daniel Neihart,	J. A. Harris,
S. J. Marshall,	E. D. Leidy,
H. V. Appleman,	Seth Shoemaker,
Geo. W. Beagle,	T. O. Clees,

GREENWOOD & PINE.

W. M. Eves,	A. P. Hellee,
Parvin Eves,	Amos Kitchen,
Joseph Leggett,	Israel Bogert,
John Johnson,	E. M. Kisner,
T. W. Johnson,	Wm. F. Robbins,
Jacob Cole,	J. C. Ludlow,
John N. Hayman,	Thomas Polk,
John E. Eves,	James Greenly,
A. H. Phillips,	Amos Harlan,
W. Shoemaker,	Thomas J. Swisher,
T. F. Hayman,	Jeremiah Burger,
Isaac Yount,	C. McCrew,
Elisha Hayman,	Harrison Esler,
Samuel A. Cromley,	Joseph Pursel,
Gustavus Deus,	P. W. Sones,
Benjamin Lore,	Robert Potter,
A. W. Monroe,	Wm. Greenly,
H. J. Applegate,	A. Wright,
D. W. Robbins,	E. W. Greenly,
W. H. Hayman,	T. M. Lyons,
J. A. Chamberlin,	Geo. Greenly,
A. H. Parker,	C. B. Watts,
W. W. Eves,	Lemuel Kisner,
Elias Cornelison,	Benjamin Lee,
E. Cornelison,	Benj. Lore,
	John B. Cornelison,

SCOTT.

Oscar P. Ent,	Clark Fidler
J. E. Hagenbuch,	Harvey Heacock,
Charles Jones,	S. B. Johnson,
Charles Lee, Jr.,	Wm. Drake,
Isaac Crawford,	U. H. Ent,
E. J. Stetler,	J. H. Townsend,
J. S. Hagenbuch,	L. M. Pettit,
F. P. Hagenbuch,	F. P. Kelly,
A. B. White,	S. Y. Keller,
G. W. Johnson,	M. C. Johnson,
A. H. Fowler,	Thomas Wright,
R. C. Johnston,	James Yocum,
Wm. Mulley,	A. C. Van Liew,
Jacob Terwilliger,	Chas. Rink,
J. J. Keller,	Harvey Yohey,
J. Van Liew,	A. M. White,
J. P. Rice,	Wm. E. Grimes,
Hiram Crouse,	R. B. Grimes,
W. P. White,	Philip Creasy,
J. R. Robbins,	H. S. Marr
Wm. Staley,	Daniel Wertman,
H. F. Oman,	John Muselman,
Thomas Trench,	J. S. Grimes,
J. L. Crawford,	Baltis White,
J. M. Hulshizer,	C. I. Thomas,

BENTON.

Rohr McHenry,	A. D. Shultz,
Wm. Appleman,	J. B. McHenry,
H. Hess,	S. F. Karns,
D. P. Crossley,	E. Langer,
Wm. M. Appleman,	S. J. Kase,
Samuel Heacock,	A. D. Good,
Eli Mendenhall,	E. P. Bender,
C. P. Fulmer,	Thos. B. Cole,
G. L. Smith,	R. P. McHenry,
A. Hartman,	J. J. McHenry,
T. F. Schuyler,	Allen Shellhamer,
J. M. Long,	J. S. McHenry,
John Heacock,	W. W. Hess,
Jackson Labour,	Stephen Eveland,
Benjamin McHenry,	Hiram Appleman,
A. T. Ikeler,	James Wirman,
B. D. Cole,	A. H. McCollum,
A. McHenry,	B. S. Weiss,
John R. Keeler,	Peter Kase,
I. E. Paterson,	M. G. Hess,
Ira D. Hess,	Samuel Appleman,
Geo. A. Carey,	L. B. Stiles,
Stephen Lazarus,	A. W. Wilkinson,
Jackson McHenry,	B. G. Kase,
Geo. W. Hirleman,	P. L. Appleman,
A. D. Chapin,	B. E. Long,
Bruce Carey,	Holland McHenry,
J. A. Chapin,	Wm. Patterson,
W. H. Smith,	A. McHenry,

MADISON.

Isaac McBride,	Wm. Fairman,
Benjamin F. Gillmor,	Lewis Schuyler,
James Dildine,	I. Mordan,
John M. Smith,	John R. Mordan,
John Mordan,	Frank's Runyan,
Parvin Swisher,	Emore F. Welliver,
Wm. C. Williams,	J. P. Runyan,
Joel Cox,	J. J. Whipple,
E. Laylon,	U. P. McHenry,
Wilson Cox,	Nelson Welliver,
Amos Welliver,	G. C. Runyan,
James P. Williams,	S. S. Lowry,

BERWICK.

Freas Fowler,	M. Hartman,
T. E. Brittain,	John Frantz,
J. H. Adams,	C. H. Westler,
Andrew Fowler,	H. W. Witmoyer,
John Eggert,	W. C. Barnes,
M. Frantz,	Saml. Simpson,
J. L. Freas,	Frank Bower,
M. L. Houseknecht,	Clarence Sponenberg,
James McMichael,	James Morton,
W. B. Opdyk,	W. B. Hartman,
A. Miller,	C. D. Fowler,
John Hill,	L. T. Thompson,
J. W. Eck,	F. P. Hill,
W. M. Bredbenner,	S. B. Bowman,
Tilliman Mohrter,	George Ruckle,
Enoch Rittenhouse,	Moses A. Markle,
John Eck,	H. R. Bower,
James T. Trump,	Wm. Bower,
J. H. Eck,	A. Reichard,
M. H. Rittenhouse,	John Miley,
H. C. Freas,	Wm. W. Seybert,
E. Frantz,	Martin Frantz,
John Ruch,	Michael M. Hartz

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 18 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.32 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE COLUMBIAN WILL CONTAIN THE OPINION OF THE COURT ON THE NEW JAIL QUESTION.

W. R. Johnsonhas been appointed post-master at Jerseytown.

The address at Shickshinny on Decoration Day will be delivered by C. B. Brockway.

I. W. Hartman is improving the appearance of his residence by giving it a fresh coat of paint.

Mr. R. A. Mercur, of Towanda, has been appointed Register in Bankruptcy for this district vice E. Overton, resigned.

WANTED:—A smart, reliable and honest young man to learn the drug business. Apply to box 523, Hazleton, Pa.

When you see a bright Baby pleased with itself and everybody else, be sure that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup has been used. Only 25 cents per bottle.

A. J. Dietrick Esq., was in town last Monday. By the way he has just received the nomination by acclamation for the recordership of Williamsport—Republican of course.

Wesley Bodine pleaded guilty in Court last week to a charge of larceny but his sentence was deferred until the 1st of June, at which time there will be a special Court.

Joshua Comly Esq., of Danville, Geo. K. Baer Esq., of Reading, and S. P. Wolverton Esq., Sunbury, were among the lawyers from abroad in attendance at court this week.

Mr. James Schuyler has just returned from a visit to New York. When there he took a look at the great exhibition of dogs, the largest one of the kind ever known.

The old burial ground on Third street has been entirely removed; and the appearance of the place has greatly changed. John K. Girton has taken it for a term of years and proposes cultivating it.

The Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary has telegraphed to the Sheriff, that the institution is full at present and therefore the Sheriff did not take James Green to Philadelphia yesterday as he had intended.

W. H. Gilmore purposes removing his Saloon and Billiard room to his new block on Main street, in the room formerly occupied by the Columbia county Bank. He is fitting the place up handsomely.

Messrs. Cowles, Gibbs and Peacock returned from a fishing trip on Saturday bringing with them 83 fine trout of more than usually good size. They report that the water in Fishingcreek is "so cold, like ice."

Col. R. Bruce Ricketts, of Wilkes Barre, well known in this county, where he formerly resided, has been chosen First Vice President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, which meets in June at Providence R. I. Glad to hear of it.

Peter S. Luby, of Conyngham township, has been found guilty in the Pottsville Court of the larceny of $10 from Samuel Maurer, and assault and battery on Cornelius Daniels in Logan's saloon, Ashland, and sentenced to two years imprisonment, $10 fine and costs.

The penalty for catching black bass before the first of July is $10. Unless bass fishing improves very much in this region, a fellow can fish for a week without its costing him a cent. Bass seem to protect themselves, by refusing to be caught, better than the laws do.

George Blue, son of the late ex-sheriff Blue committed suicide by hanging himself on last Friday afternoon. He was about 30 years old and had been in the Asylum for the Insane. He was doubtless out of his right mind when he terminated his life.—*Montour American.*

The weather has been warmish of late and there has arisen among the younger portion of the community a longing for ice cream and soda water. Straw hats in limited number have been seen on the streets and linen dusters are regarded with more kindly eyes.

Ash & Robbins of 360 Fulton street, Brooklyn N. Y. are frauds. They don't pay their printers bills and will probably swindle their customers if they get a chance. They give themselves out as drug brokers and dealers in patent medicines. Have nothing to do with them.

The residence of Daniel L. Everheart, of Jackson township, was totally destroyed by fire last Friday morning, together with all its contents excepting a few articles of wearing apparel. The fire originated from the baking oven which was built in the building.—*Benton Weekly.*

A Frenchman and an artist was in town last week and decorated the windows of the stores of D. Lowenberg, Clark & Wolf and perhaps others, in a really beautiful manner, with the assistance of a piece of soap. His work was done with remarkable celerity and is worthy of inspection.

The Annual examination at the Normal School will begin at eight o'clock a. m. on Tuesday June 12th. Prof. Brooks, Superintendents Burns and Garman are on the examining committee. Prof. Griswold will attend the examination at West Chester on Thursday June 7th.

An exchange remarks that "one dollar bills are getting scarce." We are at a loss to understand why bills of this denomination are particularized. They are not so scarce as fives, are more numerous than tens, far in excess of twenties and are in absolute profusion as compared with fifties.

We made not special effort to circulate remonstrances against the jail job, nor to get signers thereto; but as will be seen by the names in another column, wherever there has been an opportunity the people have entered their solemn protest. The large number of Republican signers is a significant hint to our weak kneed cotemporary, that its subscribers do not approve of Wetzel job.

An examination for Professional Certificates will be held in the Public School building at Bloomsburg June 20th. Applicants whose Provisional Certificates average 1½ will be permitted to join the class.

Exercises commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

WM. H. SNYDER Co. Sup't.

Orangeville, Col. Co. Pa.

May 10th, 1877.

A large number of the fish known as Susquehanna salmon have been taken this Spring, on both the North and West Branches. They are of large size, weighing from three to eleven pounds. Most of them have been taken in nets.

If you desire cheeks with roses of health upon them, if you want that peculiar brilliancy of complexion so prized by ladies and admired by everybody, if in a word, you want that perfection of physical appearance that pure blood insures, use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

The famous Swedish Quartette who have been in Williamsport giving one of their delightful musical entertainments were in town on Saturday, on their way to Wilkes Barre. Mr. Mishler, who has the lads in charge, regretted that he could not give an evening here, but may do so hereafter.

Owing to the constant sessions of court since the argument of the injunction restraining the commissioners from proceeding under their contract for a new jail, there has been no time for the preparation of a decision. The question will probably be settled the latter part of this week and the opinion will appear in our next issue.

The expense and annoyance of an extra session was forced upon the country by a Democratic majority, led by the economist, Samuel J. Randall.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

Not at all. A Republican Senate made an extra session necessary by insisting that the people should pay for soldiers to be used in carrying elections in the South for the Republican party. You've got the thing mixed.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the lower courts, in the cases of James Carrol, James Boyle, Hugh McGahan and James Roarity, convicted of the murder of Benjamin F. Yost, in 1875, Alexander Campbell convicted of the murder of John P. Jones, and Thomas Curley convicted of the murder of a woman in Montgomery county. These six men will probably be hanged.

The war map epidemic is raging fearfully and the papers are filled with plans of the seat of war, which, like man, are "fearfully and wonderfully made." Nobody will get from these maps any kind of an idea as to the characteristics of the country where the fighting is to take place, and many of them are drawn in the roughest manner and with but little regard to respective distances or locations of prominent points.

The COLUMBIAN speaks of the fine musicians in the Bloomsburg jail. And the editor thanks them for a serenade!—*Danville Record.*

The above is contemptible. The inference to be drawn from it is that the *prisoners* are the musicians, whereas the COLUMBIAN stated distinctly that the *policemen* on duty furnished the music. The statement that a serenade was given and acknowledged is false and malicious, and the *Record* man knew it when he wrote it. It's like Brower—that sort of stuff.

It is unnecessary for any one to call our attention to the mechanical appearance of the COLUMBIAN for a few weeks past. We are painfully aware of the fact that it has not been at all creditable. We must plead in excuse, first, the miserable quality of paper furnished us, and second a delay in getting new rollers. The supply of poor paper is exhausted and we do not propose to have any more of it. Our new rollers will be done before next week, and then we shall try to maintain our former reputation for beauty and neatness in mechanical make up.

We have received the first number of the weekly *New Era*, published at Lancaster by ex-Senator John B. Warfel, and edited by J. M. W. Geist the veteran editor and founder of the *Express*. The paper is Republican but not of the Cameron stripe—in fact the transfer of the U. S. Senatorship from Simon to Don was the occasion of Mr. Geist's withdrawal from the *Express*, and the beginning of the *New Era*. The paper is a beautifully printed and well edited journal of eight pages and with so good a conductor can hardly fail of success.

Another feature of the jail combination is the fact that the adoption of the Wetzel plan, and all contracts to be made under it were farmed out in advance, Wetzel being leader of the Ring, and Krug but the figure head. The most expensive item in the stone work—over one half—which was given to Hauck, who sublets with Josh. Fetterman for the lime-stone, who goes Krug's bail. Lime-stone should not be used as it is too soft. A prisoner with good tools can easily work through it. Besides, it is not durable. After a certain time it begins to crumble. Railroad companies have been compelled to remove it from their structures, and the canal company is doing the same. It is another job.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The usual meeting of the Town Council was held on the 9th inst. all the members present. The Park committee reported that the Park had been leased to T. J. Vanderslice for three years. Third street burial ground committee reported that the contract for removing the bodies had been completed.

A number of bills were presented and allowed. The report of the street commissioner was received and approved.

The pay for daily labor was fixed at $1.10, and the pay for teams was fixed at not more than $2.00 for one horse, and $3.00 for two horses. E. C. Jones, A. Noble, Daniel Laycock, Norman Pursell, Wesley Shutt, Thomas Hickey and E. B. Bidleman were appointed policemen.

A petition asking for grading and paving of Rock street, was granted. It was ordered that Town bonds to the amount of $5.000 be issued, for the purpose of refunding about $2000 of the old debt, and funding the floating debt. This does not increase the indebtedness of the town. Meeting adjourned.

ROLL OF HONOR.

FIFTH STREET GRADED SCHOOL.

The following named pupils were neither tardy nor absent during the month ending April 30, 1877.

Room No. 1.—Sophie Vannatta, Medie Leacock, Lula Potter, Ellen Beaghan, Mary Hendershott, Grace Harman, Mary Rupert, Nettie Stiles, Ida Heist, Inus Penrose, Mattie Hendershott, Susie Saunders, Chas. Jones, Clark Hagenbuch, Eddie Ralston, W. D. Beckley, Alfred Koons.

Room No. 2—Augusta Friend, Lillie Gilmore, Bertha Hagenbuch, Jennie Harman, Clara Hagenbuch, Cora Hagenbuch, Mertie Hower, Flora Jones, Laura Nuss, Hattie Peacock, Dillie Robbins, Laura Viets, Rosa Vannatta, Willie Fenstermacher, Harry Freas, Harry Row.

Room No. 3.—George Beaghan, Samuel Bidleman, Willie Brower, Eddie Dieffenbach, Boyd Evans, Theodore Garrison, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Thos. B. Graul, Lee Harman, George Hassert, Otis Herring, John Hughes, Philip Miller, Chas. Risewick, Eddie Row, John Tracy, Lena Geaghan, Ida Bernhard, Minnie Creasy, Helen Leacock, Annie Reeser, Cassie Struthers, Jennie Stiles.

Room No. 4.—Della Brink, Nellie Crotty, Agnes Garrison, Lulie Jones, Annie Lockard, Emma Pollick, Sallie Wellliver, Chas. Brink, Clinton Fornwald, Walter Herring, James Struthers, Eddie Reiswick, Charles Snyder, Louis Townsend, George Williams, Clark Zarr.

Grace Harman and Chas. Jones of No. 1, George Beaghan of No. 3, and Eddie Risewick of No. 4, have been neither tardy nor absent during the whole term of 170 days.

GEO. E. WILBUR, Principal.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Elias Miller et al. vs., the Phila. & Reading R. R., suit for damages. Verdict for defendant.

Petition of Fietta Peifer for guardian. Peter Gable appointed, Henry Gable approved as surety, bond in $600.

The following Sheriff's Deeds were acknowledge in open Court:

The one fourth interest of a lot, in Bloomsburg, of Daniel Snyder to Dora Snyder.

House and lot, in Bloomsburg, of J. C. M. Brown to B. F. Zarr.

The one half interest of 370 acres, in Pine twp. of John Lore to Benton Saving Fund Association.

Lot, in Catawissa, of M. A. Brown to Catawissa Saving Fund Association.

Lot, in Catawissa, of J. A. Hummel to David R. Russell.

Com. vs. Isaiah Beers et al. Nom pros. as against Miles Karns allowed and recognizance of others forfeited in open court to be respited at their appearance at next sessions.

Com. vs. L. C. Rutter, Recognizance of Lydia Rutter forfeited to be respited in payment of costs.

Com. vs. John Yost. Recognizance of defendant and Henry Yost forfeited to be respited on appearance at next sessions.

Com. vs. John Jones. Assault and battery. Verdict "not guilty," prosecutor and defendant to pay each half costs.

Com. vs. John Jones and William Baird. Surety of the peace. Court ordered defendants to give bond in $100 to keep the peace for six months.

James Green the darkey convicted of assault with intent to kill George Briggs was sentenced to two years imprisonment, $100 fine and costs of prosecution.

Daniel Smith vs. John B. Knittle. Verdict for plaintiff for lands described in the writ.

Court order that a venire for a Grand Jury be issued for the September term, also a venire in the Oyer and Terminer for forty eight jurors, a like number in the Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas for the first week and a venire for thirty six jurors for the Common Pleas in the second week.

Adjourned.

MAY 14th 1877.

Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Report of viewers of a road in Mifflin twp. near John Hoofnagle, confirmed nisi.

Report of reviewers of a road in Madison twp. near John Stetler, confirmed nisi.

Report of reviewers of a road in Benton twp. near Alex McHenry, confirmed nisi.

Auditor's report on exceptions to account of guardian of Dora Snyder, confirmed nisi.

Com. vs. James Archer. Surety of the peace on oath of Jeremiah Cooper. Court order defendant to give bonds in $200 to keep the peace for one year and especially towards Jeremiah Cooper.

Z. S. Robbins for use vs. John Leggott. Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff for lands described in writ.

Z. S. Robbins for use vs. John Lore. Ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff for lands described in writ.

Catharine Hess' use vs John Stiner. This was a somewhat remarkable case. The plaintiff claimed that she had overpaid the defendant, who was a shoemaker, some $3, on a running account of five or six years for shoes, mending &c. She had neither books nor memoranda, but "remembered" what sums she had paid. The jury did not place implicit faith in the strength of her memory and returned a verdict in favor of defendant for $19 75.

A charter to incorporate the Knights of Pythias Association of Mifflin Cross-roads granted by the Court.

Petition of John Cryder for guardian. Benjamin Hicks appointed, bond in $2000. Jesse Hicks surety.

Petition of Mahlon Cryder for guardian. Benjamin Hicks appointed, bond in $1200. Jessie Hicks surety.

The following Sheriff's deeds were acknowledged in open Court:

Property of J. R. Yohe, Mifflin, to Joshua Fetterman, administrator of Michael Grover, for $50.

Property of William Fairman, Mt. Pleasant, to Orangeville S. Fund Asso. for $26.

Property of M. Hannon, Centralia, to William Torrey for $160.

Two properties of H. McCollum, Madison, to E. W. McCollum for $1525.

Property of John C. Creveling, Scott, to Wainwright & Co., for $1630.

Property of William Fairman, Mt. Pleasant, to C. W. Miller for $50.

Property of G. W. Sterner, Bloomsburg, to Ira Devenport for $4050.

Property of Nathan Nuss, Mifflin, to John H. Hetler for $100.

Property of Daniel Boyer, Locust, to Henry Rhoads for $5.

White, smooth and soft any lady's hands, arms or neck may become, who uses Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Pimples or other disfigurements of a complexional nature, are surely obliterated by this healthful promoter of beauty Depot, Crittenton's No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts.

May 4, 4w.

Have you tried Kirby's WildCherry Cough Balsam? A very palateable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.

Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.

Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.

Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands.

Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians,

The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

MOYER BROTHERS,
July 21, '76.-1v Wholesale Agents.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77-eow

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to Moyer Bros., and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. April 20, '77-1y jl

The Colossal Bronze Statue of Victory which stands in the Park, at Lowell, before the tomb of the first soldiers that fell in the revolution, is a lasting and beautiful tribute of art. It is one of the first objects sought by strangers visiting our sister city, which indeed many visit purposely to see this elegant object of high art. It was obtained from the King of Bavaria by Dr. J. C. Ayer, to whom his majesty was especially gracious in acknowledgement of what his remedies are reputed to have done for the suffering sick. It was donated by the Doctor to the City of Lowell as a permanent and speaking emblem of the victories both of Science and Arms.—*Hagerstown (Md.) Press.*

May 4. 4w

Business Notices

Gents' Fancy Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

Solid shank cast steel Hoes at 25 cents at J. Schuyler & Son's.

Another lot of those $1.00 Gaiters at I. W. Hartman's.

Moyer Bros. have in their Main Street store, a beautiful toilet set, consisting of Hair Brush, Comb and Hand Mirror. Celluloid, the new substitute for ivory is used for the Comb and the backs of the Mirror and Brush. The set is well worth seeing, as nothing so handsome has ever been seen here.

Wall Paper cheap at Clark's Book Store.

Clark & Wolf have a full stock of Dress and Staple Goods which they are selling low for cash. It will pay you to look at their stock before buying.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

Just received by Schuyler & Son a new lot of Bamboo fishing rods.

Those who wish to obtain first class Groceries, can find them at T. W. Conner's new store in Mendenhall's building, County produce taken in exchange. April 27-6w

Base balls and bats cheap at Clark's Book Store.

Ice Cream Soda is just *the* thing for these hot days and Moyer Bros. keep it, with the richest of Fruit Syrups.

Parasols, Fans, latest styles of Lace Collars, with all the latest novelties. Did you see the Sequin Buttons for trimming dresses? Clark & Wolf have them.

Spring Suits made up in city style at D. Lowenberg's.

NEW GOODS

just received a large lot of spring styles of Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

Window Shades cheap at Clark's Book Store.

Go and see I. W. Hartman's nice line of Summer Silks $1.00 and $1.25 per yard.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To all attending Court.

Money saved
Is always money earned

Men's Full Suits from $4.00 to $20.00.
Youth's Full Suits from $3.50 to $10.00.
Boy's Full Suits $2.50 to $8.00.
Men's Pants from $1.00.

Spring styles, latest styles and lowest prices at D. Lowenberg's.

For a nice trout-fly rod go to J. Schuyler & Son's.

Full line of Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Alpacas, in black and colors with a full line of other Dress Goods at 12 cents and upward, with a great variety of Linens, Percales and Cambrics, tatto trimmings and bail fringes at Clark & Wolf's.

Window Shades and Wall Paper in great variety and cheap at Clark's Book Store.

'Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

I. W. Hartman has enlarged his stock of Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

That fine assortment of Fancy Soaps, Hair and Tooth Brushes, mentioned in last week's *Columbian*, can be found at Moyer Bros'.

Spring and Summer Hats in all the New Colors

For Men, Boys and Children at D. Lowenberg's.

Gents' Buff Congress at E. M. Knorr's for $2.50.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr.27tf

Just in. A fine line of Napkins and White Goods, Hamburgs, Trimmings Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, Ruchings, Barbs, Ties, Bows, and all of the latest styles of ladies neck wear at Clark & Wolf's.

I. W. Hartman still sells Dishes for $4.00 per set.

The largest stock of Clothing ever shown in Bloomsburg can now be seen at D. Lowenberg's.

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

The World's Choice.

A Centennial Decision.

Competent judges representing the civilized people of the world appointed for the knowledge of particular art or sciences, convened at Philadelphia for six months to decide upon the comparative merits of the various inventions of mankind, awarded to the manufacturers of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster, after a careful test and comparison of this remarkable remedy with ordinary porous and other kinds of plasters, the highest and only medal, above all foreign and American competitors, on the ground of its great superiority over other plasters, and its wonderful pain relieving strengthening and curative properties. Remember that this decision was made by four practical and skilled physicians.

Remember that no nostrum was allowed to be exhibited at the Centennial. Remember when you are suffering from any ache or pain that Benson's Capcine Plaster is the best remedy ever devised for all external difficulties.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, N. Y.

May 19, '76 1y.

BENSON'S

CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS,
A great improvement on ordinary porous plasters.

RELIEVES PAIN AT ONCE.

THE BEST

Strengthening Plaster Known.

CURES QUICKLY

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Lame and Weak Back,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
Spinal and Kidney Complaints,
all aches and pains of a local nature.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

May 19 76-1y SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, N.Y.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

We are now offering the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's Coal at the following cash prices:

No. 6. $1.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 5. 2.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 2. 3 and 4 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Blacksmith's Lump 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Bituminous 4.50 per ton on wharf.
35 cents per ton additional, for delivery to any part of the town.
Coal House Rates 15 cents per ton less.
No. 6. to Lime-burners $1.50 per ton.
Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.
Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. NEAL & BRO.

May 1, 1877.

PATENTS.

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.

May 4, '77-3f b & w

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF CONYNGHAM TOWNSHIP AND CENTRALIA POOR DISTRICT.

Patrick A. Burke, Collector for said District for 1876.

Dr.

April 9, 1877. To am't of Conyngham township duplicate at 10 mills	$5481 09	
" 9, " to am't of Centralia Borough duplicate at 9 mills	594 62	
	$6075 71	

Cr.

By am't of exoneration on twp duplicate	$1 00	
" " " " boro "	7 09	
		$8 09
" " returned to Coms. for collection township duplicate	154 24	
" am't returned to Coms. for collection, borough duplicate	26 03	
		30 27
" collector's comm. at 5 per cent on $5481 91	209 14	
" balance put in Treasury	5566 79	
	$6009 11	

Patrick A. Burke, Treasurer of said district for 1876.

Dr.

Apr. 9, 1877. To am't rec'd from tax duplicate for 1876	$5569 79	
To am't of uncollected land tax collected thro' C. R. Brockway, attorney for district	493 91	
	$6063 91	

Cr.

By am't of costs paid through Atty's Marr and Brockway on appeals	$50 71	
" am't of costs paid through Atty's Marr and Brockway on suits against district	85 60	
" am't of debt and interest in full paid to Salem Carr, for judgment	69 21	
" am't of debt paid O. B. Millard on acc't of judgment vs. district	477 72	
" am't debt paid H. Bryson & Co. on acct of judgment vs. district	385 86	
" am't debt paid C. G. Murphy on acct of judgment vs. district	61 39	
" am't debt paid C. G. Murphy on acct of judgment vs. district	25 86	
" am't of order of Thos. Hennessy, steward's salary, paid	540 00	
" am't paid Danville Asylum an acc't of insane pauper expenses	726 62	
" Brockway & Elwell, on acct of fees	51 27	
" am't paid D. Lowenberg for clothing (order produced)	29 60	
" am't paid Thomas Geraty for service as director (order produced)	20 05	
" am't paid D. Lowenberg for clothing (order produced)	42 60	
" am't paid Brockway & Elwell for counsel fees	100 00	
" am't paid Brockway & Elwell for counsel fees	75 98	
" am't paid Brockway & Elwell for advertising, printing, &c	44 00	
" am't paid order No. 61, Isaiah Yeager, dated Feb. 20, 1876, for $6.24	6 24	
" am't paid on acct of No. 2, Isaiah Yeager, dated Feb. 20, 1876, for $6.24	56 85	
" am't paid order No. 213 for auditors' fees for 1876, April 10, 1877	5 00	
" am't paid order No. 116, April 10, 1877, D. F. Curry, for room rent, &c	100 00	
" am't paid order No. 3, Feb. —, 1877, Mrs. Thos. Cawley, nurse and medicine, &c	25 00	
" am't paid order No. 27, June 16, 1875, Edward Hughes, work at Poor House	37 80	
" am't paid order No. 6, June 26, 1876, John Moran, boots and shoes for Poor House	5 00	
" am't paid, order No. 191, March 31, 1875, to H. F. Burke salary as clerk	39 75	
" am't paid, order No. 14, Feb. 24, 1875, John Crane, jr., for digging potatoes, &c	200 00	
" am't paid, order No. 28, March 25, 1876, John Crane, jr., for digging potatoes, &c	43 00	
" am't paid, order No. 30, March 24, 1876, Robert Farrell, sow and shoats	36 00	
" am't paid, order No. 200, March 31, 1877, Pat. Geraty, work on farm	45 00	
" am't paid, order No. 240, March 31, 1877, Michael Sullivan, team work on farm	45 00	
" am't paid, order No. 49, March 31, 1876, Isaac Hartman, advertising	50 00	
Paid order No. 65, March 31, 1876, Isaac Hartman, meat for Poor House	14 60	
" order No. 85, March 31, 1876, John Crane service as poor director	120 00	
" order No. 116, March 31, 1876, John Crane service as poor director	120 00	
" order No. 110, Aug. 26, 1876, Ed. Geraty, on acct., services as steward	150 00	
" order No. 119, Aug. 26, 1876, Thos. Chapman, service as director	120 00	
" order No. 209, Apr. 8, 1877, Thos. Chapman, horse hire, &c	16 00	
" order No. 122, March 26, 1877, William Chapman, team work and hauling	119 00	
" order No. 16, May 27, 1876, Chas. Kreischer, carpenter work	9 00	
" order No. 27, June 24, 1876, Andrew Beaver, digging drain	6 93	
" order No. 19, June 24, 1876, John Moran, boots and shoes	16 25	
" order No. 82, June 24, 1876, John Snyder, smith work	11 80	
" order No. 84, July 29, 1876, Isaac Fisher, corn and oats	19 25	
" order No. 100, Aug. 26 1876, C. G. Murphy, groceries, &c., for Poor House	165 19	
" order No. 81, July 29, 1876, J. H. Kemmerer, harness	48 35	
" order No. 95, July 29, 1876, G. W. Davis, medicine, &c	99 76	
" order No. 73, March 31, 1876, W. M. M. Lavelle, Esq., for legal services	100 00	
" order No. 104, Aug. 26, 1876, Bridget Dunn, for washing, &c	32 00	
" order No. 131, Aug. 26, 1876, Arthur Nash for funeral expenses of M. Geraty	34 50	
" order No. 115, Aug. 26, 1876, John Dry, for meat for sick paupers	13 91	
" order No. 122, Oct. 28, 1876, Thos. Geraty, for service as poor director	20 60	
" order No. 117, page 26, Burke & Bros. for coffins and funeral expenses	121 75	
" order No. 131, Nov. 28, 1876, Benj. Wagner for clover and timothy seed	12 00	
" order No. 128, Oct. 28, Wm. Peifler for manure for farm	10 00	
" order No. 132, Nov. 28, 1876, John Snyder for shaft, &c	10 00	
" order No. 136, Nov. 28, 1876, Frank Fetterman for hay	20 00	
" order No. 134, Nov. 28, 1876, Daniel Houck for blacksmithing	7 75	
" order No. 138, Nov. 28, 1876, Wesley Manley for repairing wagons	27 41	
" order No. 108, June 30, 1875, Peter E. Buck for hardware	15 77	
" order No. 189, March 30, 1875, Peter E. Buck for hardware	11 80	
" order No. 247, June 5, 1875, Peter E. Buck for hardware	45 75	
" order No. 159, Dec. 28, 1874, A. B. Fortner for indse. for Poor House	6 22	
" order No. 109, Jan. 28, 1875, Mrs. O'Boyle for attending cholera, a pauper	12 00	
" order No. 273, Jan. 24, 1876, P. E. Buck for hardware, &c	18 83	
" order No. 275, Jan. 24, 1876, G. W. Davis for medicine, &c	11 25	
" order No. 212, June 5, 1875, J. H. Kemmerer for saddle work	25 00	
" order No. 282, Oct. 30, 1875, Lee & Mears for groceries	12 75	
" order No. 255, Aug. 28, 1875, D. C. Black for groceries	14 60	
" order No. 261, Dec. 10, 1875, P. E. Buck for hardware, &c	18 68	
" order No. 240, July 5, 1875, P. E. Buck for hardware, &c	36 53	
" order No. 90, July 29, 1876, C. G. Murphy for groceries	24 50	
By bill of expenses allowed Treasurer for collecting unseated land tax	20 00	
" paid auditors, clerk hire and room rent, on account	50 00	
" am't of Treas' comm'n on 2 per cent. on $5571.19 paid out	107 14	
" " of balance due the district by said Pat. A. Burke, treasurer	388 28	
	$6052 91	

Order No. 103, Aug. 26, 1876, to Wellington Cleaver for flour and feed, $164, was presented for credit, but was ruled out for want of proper endorsement.

LIST OF EXONERATIONS ALLOWED P. A. BURKE, COLLECTOR. On boro' duplicate, Mrs. Elizabeth Cleary (poor)

" " duplicate, widow Grady (poor and cow)	$1 00	
" " duplicate, Mrs. Thos. Langdon (deer'd)	2 25	
" " " Thos. Monaghan "	88	
" " " Mrs. John Monaghan (poor)	87	
		$6 00
On twp. duplicate, John Geraty (deceased)		1 09

LIST OF TAXES RETURNED TO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR COLLECTION.

Centralia Borough	
Michael Cawley	$0 50
P. F. Collins	4 00
James Calahan	50
Ed Curley	50
Michael Dougherty	50
Henry Davis	85
Thomas Gaughan	50
Thomas Howells	25
John G. Bandey	50
Thomas Homes	50
John J. Hughes	55
Patrick F. Johns	55
Caroline Kline	55
Widow Kelley	55
H. F. Kobb	55
H. A. Loveland	55
James McHugh	55
Hugh Mayes	55
Mary McInerrity	55
Pat. Quinn	55
B. F. Shepherd	55
Fred. Wilt	55
N. E. Van Reuren	8 25
Wm. Zeigler	55
Michael Hannah	1 10
Pat. Langdon	1 10
	$26 00
Conyngham Township.	
Joshua Beam	$25 74
Nathaniel Brown	45 01
Lewis Walker	2 09
Titus Huston	4 25
Mary Huston	9 50
John Young	22 00
Jacob Trich	6 00
"	6 00
M. Shultz	40
Felix McManman	1 00
Richard	1 00
"	1 00
Anthony Murphy	40
Richard	40
Thomas "	40
Pat. Morris	40
Terrence Maguire	40
Jonathan Kniffie	75
Fred Klingerman	50
James Morrison	2 50
Marr & Morris	9 00
H. S. Marr	2 50
Evan T. Jones	50
Ed. Houlbarch	50
Thos. Hennessy	50
Frank Gallagher	50
John E. Davis	50
Chas. Dyncheon	50
Jenks Dyer	1 00
Catharine Cook	50
David Cook	75
Andrew Burt	50
Jacob Benner	50
Wm. Brown	1 00
Jas. D. Long'orge	4 50
Peter Jones	50
Jacob Aulman	50
	$154 24

We, the undersigned Auditors of Conyngham and Centralia Poor District for the year 1876, have examined the foregoing accts. of Patrick A. Burke, collector and treasurer of said district for said year and find them correct as above stated.

M. FLANAGAN,
THOS. CASEY, } Township Auditors.
J. MONAGHAN,
JAMES RYAN,
WM. H. PRICE, } Borough Auditors.

Attest; WM. H. PRICE, Secretary.

Centralia, April 21, 1877.

Thomas Geraty, surety of Edward Curley, Treasurer of Conyngham and Centralia Poor District for 1875.

To am't of balance due by Edward Curley, Treasurer as per last Auditors report $3,366 91

CR.

By order No. 249 July 31st, 1875 to Thos. Hennessy salary steward	$240 00	
" " 45 March 29, '76 Thos. Geraty		42 00
" " 224 June 16th, '76 Thos. Geraty		16 00
" " 231 June 16th, '76 Thos. Geraty		16 00
" " 61 Mar. 31, '76 T. Geraty horse hire &c. to poor house		16 25
" " 271 April 8, '76 Thos. Geraty		16 00
" " 213 April 8, '76 Thos. Geraty		16 00
" " 112 April 8, '77 T. Geraty time and horse hire to Fishers		16 00
" " 61 Mar. 31, '76 T. Geraty horse hire &c. to poor house		16 25
" " 42 Mar. 29, '76 T. Geraty horse hire &c. to Danville		32 00
" " 45 Mar. 31, '76 T. Geraty taking paupers to Danville		22 00
" " 119

Agricultural.

Agricultural Topics.

At a late meeting of agriculturists held at the East experimental farm, the following matters of interest to farmers were discussed:

Simpson Preston read his essay entitled "Clean Tillage and no Weeds, the Next Farmer's Motto." The subject was well disposed of, that farmers should not let their farms grow so many pernicious weeds, although some of them may have the elements of valuable medicinal qualities. He took strong grounds against letting grow upon the farm a weed that contains so much nicotine; thought it might make the consumer poor. That the county of Lancaster produced $2,000,000 worth of tobacco, in the use of which it was worse than thrown away, and in its evil effects, next to spirituous liquor, and thus condemning the policy of catering to the morbid tastes and appetites. Alexander Hodgson took exceptions to some portions of the essay, holding that it was a legitimate business, growing tobacco as well as corn. That tobacco in its use did not produce crime; that there many practical uses made of tobacco besides chewing and smoking it.

John I. Carter read a paper on barns. In our state we have ten quite different types of barns, he said, and it might be well to consider which is really best adapted to the present needs of the farmers of this section, The prevalent kind in this vicinity is usually called the Chester county barn. This form of barn seemed no doubt best adapted to the wants of the farmer a few years ago when an important branch of our agriculture was the grazing of steers, for which considerable yard room was required for winter quarters, also the shelter afforded by the overhanging straw sheds. As these yards were large, much straw was required for bedding, and as wheat was not a permanent crop economy of straw required its storage in these sheds, and the great area over which the manure was spread subjected to a loss without this shed covering. But the peculiar shape of the barn involves the use of heavy timber and strong work to support the wide roof and swinging front, and much additional expense is in their construction which can be measurably avoided by building on the other style, usually called the Lancaster county barn. These barns are built with two stories, the upper story 16 to 18 feet high, 40 by 50 feet wide, and length indefinite; the floors are placed adjacent and in number according to the length. This kind of barn does not require much heavy timber, is convenient to fill, and easy to thrash from or get hay out of. Hay keeps better in them than in double decker barns. But perhaps the most important advantage they possess is the superior stabling they afford stock. Being narrow we have full command of light and ventilation, (no occasion for sub earth ducts.) A very important matter is well appointed cow stables. With well arranged windows they can be made light, and with tight fronts can be made warm. Warmth, light and ventilation are completely at our command. With these conveniences cows can be judiciously kept in their stables half of the time. If so kept they will consume less feed, give more milk, and have better health. In large dairies but few cows should be let out to water at a time, thus saving exposure and abuse.

One of the most serious losses dairymen suffer from is from the above causes, while getting their daily drink. I have noticed several times the past winter one of the finest herds in the county turned out in the storm, made to go across two or three fields to a race to drink, and have seen them plunging headlong down a steep hill on the full run, and sinking half way to their knees every jump. This is all wrong. We should keep our cows like the Dutch do their feeding steers—quiet and free from exposure. Cows are more abusive to each other and more restless than steers, hence the greater the necessity for confinement in good stables. It may be urged that the Lancaster barns afford no shelter for the manure, but with their small yards the depth of the manure requires all the rains that fall upon it to keep it in good condition. The Dutch manure piles are really nicer to handle and spread, and the quality equally good with that kept under our wide sheds.

The subject of barns elicited a considerable amount of experiences from the different farmers as to keeping quantities of hay in stone or wooden structures for barns—most of them contending that the modern structures were the best, that hay or grain needed ventilation in process of curing while in the barn, although instances were cited where the hay cut very green and put into the mow came out in most excellent condition.

Sulphur for Poultry.

As a preventive and cure of various ailments in fowls, and generally conducive to health, sulphur will be found highly valuable and very satisfactory in its results. As a cure for vermin it has no superior. A little mixed with the food occasionally will be destructive to parasites; or, it is, perhaps, more efficacious in destroying vermin when applied externally. To disinfect a hennery and destroy all parasites, it is advisable, whenever occasion requires, to burn sulphur until the house is entirely fumigated with the smoke; the chicks of course, being first removed and the windows and doors closed. If it is desired to have the fowls roost in the house the night of the day it is fumigated with sulphur, it will, of course be necessary to attend to this in the morning, and then give it a thorough airing before the fowls are returned.

Again, for general ailing of fowls and pigeons, nothing is more efficacious, nor will revive them sooner than the inhilation of the fumes of sulphur. Put the sick birds in a closed room and burn a small quantity of sulphur—as much as you can stand yourself. An almost immediate change for the better will be the result. I have had a bird, so sick as not to be able to stand, immediately become completely reanimated by inhaling the sulphur, and its eyes and whole frame suddenly possess new vigor. Continue the treatment once a day until the fowls are cured. A few minutes at a time is sufficient. I heartily recommend the thorough trial of the above simple directions.

Hog Cholera.

A Michigan farmer says: "I have never known of an instance of cholera among hogs that had clean quarters, and were fed regularly, kept warm and dry, although fed exclusively on corn, and if they had pure drink. I do not attribute the disease to any cause alone, but a combination of them. To put a hog in a cold, wet muddy place; expose it to hot days and chilly nights, allow it to pick its food from the dirt, and drink from some filthy pond or hole, is enough to make a hog sick, and to invite every known disease hog flesh is heir to." This is true; and farmers everywhere will study their interests by keeping their swine in clean, warm pens.

Humorous.

One of the inmates of the Maine Insane Asylum is a mere infant. It lost its reason through chewing up a piece of one of Blaine's speeches.

Mr. Righthower has been chosen head man in an Arkansas brass band. On all public occasions he will take the lead, and trompet.

How to cure an imprudent attachment:—Materfamilias—" What is to be done, my dear? He positively dotes on her." Paterfamilias—"Well, we must try to find him an antidote."

An Oil City mother, whose little son is a bootblack, has been attending the temperance meetings lately, and now calls the boy in the morning by singing "Arise and Shine."

A New York State man grated some horse-radish for his wife, and then sneezed, broke a blood vessel and died. Husbands will by and by learn to sit on the veranda and let domestic misery alone.

A witty French lady who was an "adopted" member of a famous military corps, when a cigar was lighted in her presence with the remark, "I suppose they smoke in your regiment?" said, "Yes, but not in my company."

A train of cars on a Florida railroad passed a man on horseback, and there was a great hurrahlag among the passengers until they discovered that the horse was tied to the fence.

A Western judge recently sentenced a man to imprisonment for life. Before removal from the court the prisoner exclaimed that the judge was no gentleman. The indignant jurist promptly added two years to the sentence.

A morning paper, in an obituary of one who died in Boston a few days since, says: "He was formerly a native of Lynn." What place he was a native of in later years is the unsettled question.

"Mrs. Parr of this village," says a Wisconsin exchange, "has had no less than seventy attacks of illness during her lifetime, and still lives." She must be one of the Brave Women of Seventy Sicks."

"What do you get from iodine?" asked the medical professor of one of our popular colleges. "We get—a-ah—usually get idiotic acid," yawned the student. "Have you been taking some?" quietly asked the professor.

A Long Island farmer complains that half an acre of turnips didn't bring him a cent last year, and he is now planting onions, because they always leave one.

The new corset—we are informed be it understood—contains six hundred bones and at this rate of progression it will in a few years eclipse the shad in his leading speciality.

Scene in an Iowa court: Judge: "That point has been decided against you by every court in Christendom, sir, and there is no use of further argument." Lawyer: "Very true, but your honor frequently decides against every court in Christendom."

A gentleman in England committed suicide the other day, and left a paper stating that he did so because his wife was a great deal too good for him. That's why the jury returned a verdict recording their opinion that deceased was of "an unsound state of mind."

Whenever a man who has been arrested for being "tight," calls at a New Orleans newspaper office and asks to have his name suppressed, they call it "A Suppressed Tightem," and publish it anyhow.

Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, abhorred smoking. His Quaker council one day, observing him approach, laid down their pipes. "I am glad to see," said Penn, "that you are ashamed of that vile habit." "Not at all," returned a principal Friend; "we only laid them down lest we should offend a weak brother."

A man who hanged himself in Nevada left a letter to a friend, in which he said: "I advise you earnestly to follow my example. You ought to know you are too mean to live. The world would be better without you, and it is your duty to die, and leave more room for better men." The friend says that he has no intention of following the advice.

A correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*, lately strolling about the London streets, noticed a large crowd hurrying into a wooden booth. Having paid his shilling, he entered also, and found the great attraction to consist of a sailor sitting quietly, smoking and drinking beer. Over his head was the following inscription, "This is the only sailor in the Arctic expedition who succeeded in perspiring at the North Pole."

Human nature is indeed a curious study. A boy may sing "Hold the Fort" so sweetly on Sunday that the very walls of Zion tingle with the sacred melody, and yet you wouldn't recognize him on week days when he comes out from swimming, and finds out that some other boy has hopelessly knotted up his shirt sleeves and trouser legs.

The Watkins *Express* is responsible for this: "A few Sundays ago we heard a preacher of the Gospel, who holds forth over there in Chemung County, make use of this vigorous comparison: "A hypocritical Christian can no more get into heaven than a raccoon can climb a stovepipe with a tea kettle tied to his tail."

A young man who had signed the pledge entered a barber's shop, and, at the close of the shave, the knight of the razor commenced bathing the man's face with rum, when he was somewhat taken back by an exclamation, "Look out! I have signed the pledge, and I won't have that stuff so near my mouth!"

A colored woman stepped in at Ed. Palmer's cigar store, on South Illinois street, the other day, and asked the price of "flat tobacker."

"Why," said Mr. Palmer, "you don't chew, do you?"

"No, sah! I doesn't chaw. I wants it to send to my husband."

"Where is your husband?"

"Well, he's up Norf."

"Whereabouts up North?"

"Why, up—well, he's in."

"Why," said Mr. Palmer, "what was the matter?"

"Well," said she, "there was some misunderstandin' about some harness, an' he couldn't explain it. Understand it but he couldn't make de court understand."

To All, Particularly, Invalids

spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding ills, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold to all druggists. May.

VEGETINE

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone & strength to the system debilitated by disease.

SHE RETS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct., 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. ALBERT BICKNELL.

Witness of the above, MR. Geo. M. Vaughan, Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE.

Thousands will bear testimony and do voluntarily that Vegetine is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humorous impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer,"

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1873 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostrations superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose, and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
129 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Pa.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Mine following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads this letter of the wonderful curative qualities of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood:

HYDE PARK, MASS., FEB. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on this about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office and talk with you on the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I perseverd and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired, till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured, and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a carbuncle swelling as large as my first gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully and removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effect.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases, and if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations I am,
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Church.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1806, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

THIS standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.
Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicine.
Oct. 13, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,

(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public pat[ronage] solicited.

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.

HARTMAN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.
Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,
FINE GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND GENERAL LINE OF
Family Provisions.
Russell's old Stand,
RUPERT BLOCK,
4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Goods delivered to all parts of the town.
April 28, '77-tf

HIGHEST AWARDS! Centennial Exhibition.

J. REYNOLDS & SON,
NORTHWEST CORNER
Thirteenth and Filbert Sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENTED
Wrought-Iron Air-Tight Heaters
With Shaking and Clinker-Grinding Grates for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal
CENTENNIAL
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS.
FOR BITUMINOUS COAL,
Keystone
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
Cooking Ranges, Low-down Grates, &c., &c.
Descriptive Circulars SENT FREE to any address.
EXAMINE BEFORE SELECTING.
April 27, '77-1y A & S

PAINTING,
GLAZING AND PAPERING.

WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of

PAINTING,

GLAZING,

and

PAPER HANG NG

in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.

Parties having such work to do will save money calling on me.

All work warranted to give satisfaction. Orders solicited

WM. F. BODINE.

March 6'74

100,000
FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Facts for the Farmer—Facts for the Merchant—Facts for the Horseman—Facts for the Stock-raiser—Facts for the Poultry-keeper—Facts for the Bee-keeper—Facts for the Lawyer—Facts for the Laborer—Facts for the Fruit-raiser—Facts for the Gardener—Facts for the Doctor—Facts for the Dairyman—Facts for the Household—Facts for every family who wants to save money.

FACTS FOR AGENTS.

That this is the most important advertisement for you yet published, being the best chance to make money ever offered. The press endorses it, your own paper endorses it, everyone endorses it.

The Book of the Nineteenth Century.

Male and female agents coining money on it. Send to us at once and get circulars free. INGRAM, SMITH & BLACK, 731 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Apr13-13w

J. Weaver & Co's. Adv'ts.

$200,000 WORTH OF GOLD-PLATED JEWELRY.

For $1 we will send, as below, all Warranted Gold Plated. 1 pair gold stone Sleeve Buttons, 1 pair engraved Sleeve buttons, 1 set pointed Studs, 1 set amethyst Studs, 1 Wedding Ring, 1 engraved band finger Ring, 1 amethyst stone Ring, inlaid with gold, 1 elegant Ring, marked "Friendship," amethyst stone scarf ring, inlaid with gold, 1 splendid silvered hat pin, 1 set Ladies' jet and gold pin and drops, 1 chaste set jet and gold, 1 ladies' jet set, ornamented, 1 set handsome rose-bud ear drops, 1 gent's elegant Lake George diamond stud, 1 cardinal red bead necklace, 1 pair ladies amethyst stone ear drops, inlaid with gold, 1 ladies ornamented jet brooch, 1 fancy scarf ring and elegant watch chain. Take your choice the entire lot of 20 pieces, sent post-paid for $1, or any 8 pieces you choose for 50 cents. Now is the time to make money. These goods can easily be retailed for $10.

F. STOCKMAN, 25 Bond St., New York.

His reputation for honesty, fair dealing and liberality is unequalled by any advertiser in this city.—"N. Y. Day Book," Dec. 16, 1876.

May 4, '77-1m j w co

DR. BANNING
is permanently located at the
ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Pittsburg, Pa. Diseases and Deformities of the Spine, Uterine Displacements, Dyspepsia, Hernia and Piles successfully treated by the **Banning System** of Mechanical Support. Call or send for descriptive pamphlet, "The House You Live In." Mailed free.
April 20, '77-1m w

EVERY SOLDIER who was wounded or contracted permanent disease in service, can get a pension by writing to John Kirkpatrick, Cambridge, Ohio.
Adril 20, '77-1m w

PATENTS!
FEE REDUCED ENTIRE COST $55.
Patent office fee $25 in advance, balance $30 within 6 months after patent allowed. Advice and examination free. Patents sold.
J. VANCE LEWIS & CO.,
May 4, '67-3m j w co Washington, D. C.

T. D. Kellogg's Advts.

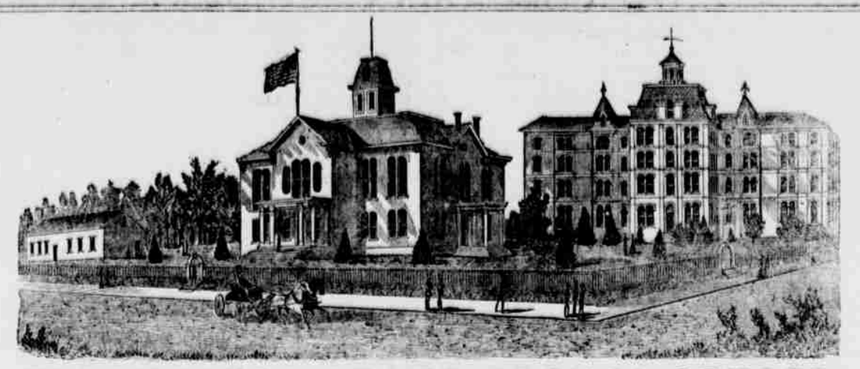
ZELL'S
ENCYCLOPEDIA,
NEW REVISED EDITION.—150,000 articles, 3,000 engravings, and 18 splendid maps. The BEST BOOK of universal knowledge in the language. Now in course of publication. SPECIMEN with map sent for 20 cents. AGENTS WANTED.
CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Phila.
Apr 28—1y.

EXCELSIOR
PRINTING INK CO.,
BEST AND CHEAPEST
PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET,
Barclay St., NEW YORK.
Aug. 11, '76.-48w k

CEDAR VATS AND TANKS.—for brewers, dyers, chemists, manufacturers and private dwellings. GEO. J. BURKHART & CO.,
June 9-48w. Buttonwood St., below Broad.

Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. Dec. 8, '76-3m

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
T. L. GRISWOLD, A. M., M. D Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft, spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this school to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, '76.-1y COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.

WHOLESALE DRUG EMPORIUM.
Corner Main and Market Street
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned having been engaged in the
WHOLESALE DRUG
business for the past eight years would call the attention of country dealers to their large and varied stock.

They defy competition by any house in or out of the large cities.

Their stock consists of Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines, Spices, &c.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT
BROWER'S BLOCK.

Where may be found a large stock of Surgical Instruments, Sponges, Chamois, Colognes, Perfumery and in fact everything kept in a well regulated retail Drug Store.

They have secured the services of **Mr. John Lawall**, a German, who is a thorough Druggist, and German customers can rely upon having their business attended to intelligently.

They are also Sole Manufacturers of the celebrated

OIL OF GLADNESS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

MOYER BROS.

May 19, '76.-tf.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

THE LATEST STYLES IN
WEDDING INVITATIONS.
Prices lower than any House in the Country.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
WM. H. HOSKINS,
STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
913 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

BLOOM IRON WORKS,
HARMAN & HASSERT, Proprietors;
East Street, South side of L., & B. Railroad, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold Boards Points, Landsides Bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the **Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove**, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publics may rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

May 4, '77-3m

BANKRUPT SALE.

The undersigned Assignees of Nehemiah Reece of Buckhorn, adjudged a Bankrupt on Creditors' petition, will expose to public sale or outcry on the premises of said N. Reece on

Saturday, May 19, 1877,

all the personal property of said Bankrupt consisting of

5 HORSES, 6 COLTS,

one four-horse iron axle Wagon and box, one two-horse Wagon and box, one Spring Wagon with pole and fills, one Buggy, one Truck Wagon, one Sulky, two Sleds, one Sleigh, one tread-power THRESHING MACHINE, one corn sheller, one combined Buckeye Reaper and Mower., undivided one-half of a land-roller, undivided half of a Riston Grain Drill undivided half of a cloverseed huller, one double Michigan Plow, two cast Plows, one steel Plow, two drag Harrows, one double corn Plow, two corn Cultivators, one Hay Rake, 8 Forks, three scoop Shovels, two Shovels, three grub Hoes, one bushel measure, one one-half bushel measure, &c., five sets heavy Harness, six collars, five bridles, five set fly straps, one set double light Harness, collars and bridles, one set silver-mounted light Harness, collar and bridle, one set black mounted harness, one set silver-lined light Harness, six set traces, two breast chains, thirty-six chestnut posts two thousand chestnut palings and a lot of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 a. m.

TERMS: Any person purchasing to an amount exceeding ten dollars will be allowed six months credit with approved security. No articles to be removed until the conditions of sale have been complied with, and any purchaser refusing to comply with these conditions will be held liable for any loss resulting from a second sale of articles purchased by him.

C. G. BARKLEY,
S. KNORR,
Bloomsburg, April 27, '77-4t Assignees.

GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured by THE USE OF ***Glenn's Sulphur Soap,*** which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.
Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

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☞ For further particulars as to references, prices and terms, address,

ALBRECHT & CO.
610 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
ly14, 1876.-1y.

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SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
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Dec1, '76-1y

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Feb. 25, '77,-3m

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Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set mete rs at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited or painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
Oc. 15,'76- C. W. MILLER, Se

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

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Adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for Circular. E. IVINS, No. 1003 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dec.8, '76-6m J W

RUBBER GOODS of every description, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c. RICHARD LEVICK, SON & CO., 124 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Agents National Rubber Co.
June 9-48w

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
July 19, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED):
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, &c., 11.55 a. m.
For Catawissa, 11.55 a. m. and 7.36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6.55, 6.34 a. m. and 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8.45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 8.18 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11.3 a. m., Pottsville, 12.16 p. m. and Tamaqua, 7.50 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6.30 8.26 p. m. and 4.40 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9.2 a. m., 1.10 m. and 5.05 p. m.
Passengers coming from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, '76—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 29th, 1876, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira	11.50 a. m.
"	9 Canandaigua	3.35 p. m.
"	Rochester	5.15 "
"	Niagara	9 40 "
Renovo accommodat ion 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.		
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira	10.30 a. m.	
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo	8.50 a. m.	

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive